



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health
and Sanitary Administration
for the Year 1933.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



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COMMITTEES, 1933-34.

Public Assistance Committee.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR RIPPON).

COUNCILLOR MUNRO, J.P. (Chairman).

ALDERMAN LEES, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.	COUNCILLOR LYNCH.
„ PLACE, J.P.	„ POLLARD.
„ WHEWELL, J.P.	„ PRESTON.
COUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN, J.P.	„ SAMPSON, J.P.
„ BROADLEY, J.P.	„ SMITH.
„ CLEGG.	„ SUTCLIFFE.
„ DUXBURY.	„ T. P. TAYLOR.
„ HARTLEY.	„ TOMLINSON.
„ HEAP,	„ MRS. WHITEHEAD.
„ HEYS, J.P.	„ WHITTAKER.
„ HEYWORTH.	

Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR RIPPON).

COUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN, J.P. (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR CLEGG (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.	COUNCILLOR MUNRO, J.P.
„ LEES, J.P.	„ PRESTON.
„ PLACE, J.P.	„ SAMPSON, J.P.
„ WHEWELL, J.P.	„ SMITH.
COUNCILLOR BROADLEY, J.P.	„ SUTCLIFFE.
„ HEYWORTH.	„ TOMLINSON.
„ LYNCH.	„ MRS. WHITEHEAD.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member.

MRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Members.

MRS. J. F. HEAP.

MRS. E. POPPLETON.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent, Corporation Hos- pitals, Medical Superintendent, Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	}	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	}	M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	}	A. H. PRIESTLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	}	MARGARET S. L. McCASH, M.D.
Assistant School Medical Officer		ELSIE CATLOW, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Resident Medical Officer Municipal Hospital		W. A. MAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant Medical Officer Municipal Hospital		ISOBEL O. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed September, 1933).
Veterinary and Meat Inspector		J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeon, School Medical, Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services	}	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst		F. MAUDSLEY, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	}	R. JUMP, Mem. R.S.I. (by exam.)†a
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer ...		H. V. HARTLEY†
Housing Inspector		F. SHUTTLEWORTH†a
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	}	H. CLUSKY† J. W. ALMOND† H. CROSSLEY† E. ROBERTS† W. PARKER†
Superintendent Health Visitor		MISS M. BURGESS†||‡§

Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School, Dental and Orthopædic Nurses	{	MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||†,
		MISS L. R. FIRTH, MISS S. HEAP||†,
		MISS S. JACKSON||†, MRS. A. J. JONES b,
		MISS L. G. MOORE||†c, MISS A. PRICE||†,
		(Resigned September, 1933)
Matron, Municipal Hospital	{	MRS. H. REEVES||†, MRS. E. HAWORTH†
		MISS M. L. CRITCHLOW*
		MISS G. WILLIAMS||†c (Appointed
		September, 1933).
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	{	MISS B. NUGENT||† (Resigned June, 1933).
		MISS E. M. HILLIER||† (Appointed June, '33).
		MISS M. C. WALKER||†
Clerical Staff:—		
General Public Health Work	{	MESSRS. H. SIMPSON, W. BLACK,
		J. SAGAR, A. PILLING, MISSES E. NUTTER, E. WILKINSON.
School Medical Service	{	MISSES U. GORMAN, B. PINKNEY,
		S. SUTCLIFFE, B. BOWLES
Municipal Hospital	{	R. NEWLOVE (Clerk Steward),
		F. TURNER (Clerk-Storekeeper).
		E. W. TURNER,

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.
aMeat and other Food Certificate.
||Certificate of C.M.B.
§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.
‡State Registered Nurse.

bHealth Visitor's Certificate.
cHealth Visitor's Certificate—R.S.I.
*Certificate—Chartered Society Massage
Medical Gymnastics and Medical
Electricity.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL:

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Specialist	{	T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL:

Consulting Obstetrician	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Anæsthetist	A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations and Memo. 156/M.C.W. III.	{	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
---	---	-------------------------------------

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL:

Consulting Surgeons	{	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
		J. H. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Consulting Physician	{	J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Consulting Radiologist	{	J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.
Anæsthetists	{	A. M. DONALDSON, M.B., Ch.B.
		J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.
		D. SKINNER, M.B., Ch.B.
Consulting Dental Surgeon	{	T. JACKSON, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:

District Medical Officer under the Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators	{	D. A. KER, M.B., Ch.B. (Apptd. October, 1933)
	{	J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Summary of Statistics.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4686 acres.
Area built upon	Approx. 1870 acres.
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	98,258
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1933	95,900
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre	20·5
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books	26,863
Number of New Houses erected in 1933	131
Rateable Value (April 1934.)	£548,740
Sum represented by a penny rate do.	£2,104
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief paid in 1933	£38,498

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1933 Total	1932
Live Births: Legitimate	538	566	1,104	
Illegitimate	33	28	61	
	571	594	1,165	1,169
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			12·15	12·03
Stillbirths: Legitimate	28	24	52	
Illegitimate	2	5	7	
	30	29	59	57
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			48·2	46·5
Number of Deaths (Males 671, Females 754)			1,425	1,264
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14·86	13·0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s. Short list)—				
	Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total births			
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	5		4·08	1·63
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	3		2·45	3·18
Total	8		6·54	4·81
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			87	101
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—				
All infants per 1,000 live births			74·7	86·4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate livebirths			72·5	87·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths			114·7	78·0
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0·69	0·71
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0·88	0·96
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			1·23	1·06
Cancer			1·69	1·34
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup				
			0·44	0·12
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			13·7	3·4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			22	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			4	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age			16	4

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

May, 1934.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health of Burnley and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1933. The contents of the report have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health.

The population of the town is decreasing; the estimate made by the Registrar-General for the mid-year of 1933 is 95,900, which is 2,358 less than the population ascertained by the Census taken in 1931. A study of the population of the borough during the last fifty years reveals that in 1884 the population was 67,322. It thereafter increased gradually and uniformly at the rate of about 2,800 additional persons per year until 1891, after which the rate of increase slowed down. The population grew to over 100,000 in 1905, and the maximum was reached in 1914, when the Registrar-General's estimate was 110,040. The number of inhabitants then commenced to decrease, at first slightly but during the intercensal period 1921-31 more rapidly, with a reduction in total persons of 4·8%. In 1931 the Census showed that the size of the community again came below the 100,000 mark.

Not only has the population of the borough shown a considerable decrease during the last vicennial period, but the age incidence of the inhabitants has altered, there being relatively more grown up and elderly people and fewer children and adolescents. Whereas in 1911 children under 10 years of age formed 19% and young persons between 10 and 20 years of age also formed 19% of the total population, by 1931 the proportion of young people in the community had diminished, children under 10 years forming only 13·6% and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 20 years forming 14·6% of the population.

Many factors have operated to effect these changes in the population,—a markedly falling birth rate as against a considerable but less marked decrease in the death rate was more than counterbalanced by migration into the town in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In more recent years, the fall in the birth rate has been more rapid in proportion to the fall in the death rate

and there has been practically no counterbalancing immigration. It is of interest to note that in the twenty years, 1882 to 1901, the birth rate fell from 41·8 to 27·5. Since then, although the birth rate has continued to fall, there has been a slowing down of the rate of decrease, except during the War years, and at the present time the birth rate of 12 per 1,000 of the population is only three-tenths of what it was fifty years ago.

The death rate for 1933 is 14·8, compared with 13 in the previous year. A lower death rate has been recorded in eight previous years. The death rate now pertaining in the borough is only two-thirds of that recorded at the end of the nineteenth century.

The most impressive figure in the vital statistics of recent years is the mortality of infants under one year of age. As recently as 1911, the deaths of infants per 1,000 births reached the enormous figure of 210, but during the last quinquennium they have been well below 100. The infantile mortality rate for 1933, viz. 74·7, is the lowest ever recorded in the borough.

Not only has the general death and infant death rate decreased, but the mortality from several groups of diseases have shown a marked diminution. Thus lung tuberculosis, which caused the deaths of two in every 1,000 of the population fifty years ago, is now responsible for only half that number of deaths; other forms of respiratory disease, which killed five in every 1,000 citizens fifty years ago, now causes only one-fifth of that rate. Summer diarrhoea, previously a scourge of infants, gave a mortality of 47 per 1,000 babies born fifty years ago; in 1932 the mortality rate was only 3. Unfortunately the prolonged warm weather and dry summer of 1933 appears to have had an adverse effect in increasing the deaths from diarrhoea to 13·7 per 1,000 infants.

Typhoid Fever is now a rarity. Only two comparatively mild cases occurred during 1933. During the last ten years only twelve deaths from typhoid fever have been recorded, whereas one reads in the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1884 that twenty-two deaths occurred in that year and in St. Peter's Ward at that time nearly one in every thousand persons died of typhoid fever.

There are, however, other groups of diseases which show no diminution in incidence. Malignant disease and diabetes are increasing, but with present day forms of therapy—surgical and radium for cancer and insulin for diabetes—the lives of the sufferers can be prolonged. Deaths of women associated with childbirth are high generally throughout the country and have shown no tendency to diminish. Burnley is no exception to the general rule. It is, therefore, essential that close attention should be paid to the many contributory causes, not the least of which is the general nutrition of the pregnant woman.

Advantage should be taken when time is opportune to obtain the further co-operation of the medical practitioners to ensure that every woman shall have the medical supervision during pregnancy which is essential for a safe confinement.

The Municipal General Hospital, since its appropriation a year ago, has proved its usefulness as a general hospital for the treatment of acute surgical and medical cases. Operation cases, which previously had to wait some considerable time for admission to hospital, can now be dealt with promptly. Much has been done in the direction of affording equipment adequate for the increasing amount of work now being performed. Much has yet to be done and I look forward to the time when an up-to-date children's ward, operating theatre and better accommodation for X-ray work and electro-therapy can be provided.

From a perusal of the general information as to the housing position in the borough it will be evident that much time is being, and will continue to be, occupied during the next few years in dealing with property which does not attain to the average standard of working-class dwellings.

The following report indicates the amount of work performed by the Corporation's health services,—work which could not be carried out without the loyal co-operation of the staff and the kindly support of the members of the Council, for which I tender my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

Section 1.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Position—Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N. and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

Mean Height above Sea Level, 465 feet.

Area and Population.

The Borough, according to the Census Report of 1931, is 4,686 acres in area. The Registrar General's estimation of the population at the middle of year is 95,900, which is 2,358 less than the 1931 Census figure.

Parliamentary Electors.—The Parliamentary Electors in Burnley, according to the 1932 Register of Electors, numbered 67,674 (31,071 males and 36,603 females). Of these 67,103 had residence qualification only.

Occupation.—The statistical information compiled by the Registrar General from the 1931 Census returns, giving details of the numbers and sexes of the population employed in various industries and occupations is not yet available.

No excessive prevalence of illness related to industrial processes was brought to my notice during 1933.

Baths.—There are three Public Baths owned by the Corporation, having slipper and covered swimming baths. During 1932, new gas-heated boilers, Bell's mechanical filters and chlorination plant were installed in the Central Baths. During 1933, similar filtration and chlorination plants were installed in the North Street and Gannow Baths. It has recently been decided to instal apparatus for a "Zotofoam" bath for use at the North Street Baths.

The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1934, was as follows:—

Central Baths—138,030 ; Gannow Baths—61,550 ; North Street Baths—66,004.
Total—265,584.

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £38,498, as compared with £32,635 in 1932. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 2,824 comprising 1,286 cases. There were 902 admissions to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value for the year 1933-34 was £548,740, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,104. The rateable value shows a reduction of £4,805 on that of the previous year.

Unemployment.—The number of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange in 1933 averaged 12,333, as compared with 12,314 in 1932 and 18,292 in 1931.

Date.		No. on Live Register.		Date.		No. on Live Register.	
2-1-33	...	11,433	...	3-7-33	...	12,135	
6-2-33	...	10,841	...	14-8-33	...	11,524	
6-3-33	...	11,727	...	4-9-33	...	22,310*	
3-4-33	...	12,597	...	2-10-33	...	10,635	
1-5-33	...	12,838	...	6-11-33	...	10,829	
12-6-33	...	12,583	...	4-12-33	...	10,539	

*September holiday extended.

Health Insurance.—The total number of insured persons in Burnley on the 31st December, 1933, was approximately 52,163, or 53·9% of the total population. The number of insured persons is 1,487 less than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Weather of 1933 compared with 1932.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

				1933		1932
Sunshine: Total	...	...	...	1,205·8 hours	...	1,006·1 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	...	...	...	279	...	266
Highest amount in 24 hours	...	...	...	14·8 hours on 5th July	...	15·0 hours on 15th June

Rainfall: Total fall	...	...	33·54 ins.	...	42·74 ins.
No. of days rain	...		181	...	221
Highest amount in a day			2·24 ins.	...	1·96 ins.
			on 25th February		on 2nd September

Temperature:—

Mean Temperature in shade	...	48·4°	...	47·5°
Mean Range	...	12·5°	...	12·1°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot		48·8°	...	47·8°
4 feet		49·3°	...	47·9°
No. of days of ground frost	...	117	...	89

Relative Humidity:—

Mean	...	79·5%	...	81·7%
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The results for the individual months of 1933 compiled from the observations taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., together with a yearly summary since the Climatological Station at Queen's Park was commenced in 1908, are given in the Appendix to this report.

The amount of atmospheric pollution in Burnley is still high, as compared to many industrial centres, but it is gratifying to find that for the year 1932-33, the amount of pollution of the atmosphere as indicated by the total solid matter suspended in the atmosphere, was only 81% of the average for the previous five years. The total amount of solid pollution in the air in the centre of Burnley during the year 1932-33 was equivalent to 162 metric tons per square kilometre. The month of October showed the highest degree of atmospheric pollution and July the least.

The exceptionally good weather of 1933 is reflected in the meteorological statistics recorded at the Climatological Station in Queen's Park, which is under the control of the Health Department. There were only 181 days on which rain fell during 1933, as compared with an average of 214 rainy days for the previous 25 years. In none of these 25 years, except 1917, were there fewer rainy days than in 1933. The total rainfall in Burnley during 1933 was 836·6 m.m., as compared with an average of 1101·3 m.m. for the previous 25 years. There was also about 100 more hours of sunshine during 1933 than the average for the previous 25 years, the total sunshine for the year being 1,205·8 hours. The sun shone on 279 days of the year, as compared with an average of 273 days for the previous 25 years. June was the sunniest month with 196·4 hours of bright sunshine, equivalent to a daily mean of 6·5 hours. The warmest days of the year were the 3rd and 4th August, when the highest temperature in the shade, namely 84 degrees, was recorded. The mean temperature in the shade averaged 48·4 degrees throughout the whole year. This was nearly two degrees higher than the average for the previous 25 years.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere, which averaged 79·5 throughout 1933, was lower than in any of the previous 25 years, with the exception of 1918.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.—There have been 1,197 live births (584 males, 613 females) registered in Burnley during 1933. After adjustment of this total for inward and outward transferable births (supplied by the Registrar General) a net total of 1,165 births, or a decrease of 4 over the total for 1932 is obtained.

The following table shows the net births by sex and legitimacy.

Live Births.

1932		1933.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
589	Males	538	33	571
580	Females	566	28	594
1,169	Total	1,104	61	1,165
12·02	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population	11·51	0·64	12·15

The percentage of illegitimate births was 5·2, as compared with 6·5 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 12·15 as compared with 12·02 in 1932, and 14·8, the average for the 10 years 1923–1932. The rate is highest in St. Peter's, and lowest in Daneshouse Wards.

Although the number of live births in 1933 is four less than in 1932, the birth rate, owing to the reduction in the estimated population, shows a very slight increase over that of the previous year, which was the lowest recorded in Burnley.

Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1933 was 14·4, and in the 118 great towns 14·4.

Stillbirths.—During the year 59 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 48·2 per 1,000 total live and still births and 0·62 per 1,000 of population as compared with 48·2 and 0·59 respectively in 1932. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1933 are shown in the following table.

Stillbirths.

1932		1933		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
35	Males	28	2	30
22	Females	24	5	29
57	Total	52	7	59

Deaths.—There were 1,643 deaths registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 278 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,365 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 60 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these adjustments a net total of 1,425 deaths is obtained (males 671, females 754) giving a death rate of 14·86 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13·0 for 1932, and 14·0, the average for the previous 10 years. The death rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 12·3, and in the 118 great towns 12·2.

Age Distribution.—There were 145 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 10·2% of the total deaths. Of these 87 were children under 1 year of age. 35 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age. 32 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 160 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 442 between 45 and 65 years, and 611 or 42·9 of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Institutions.—There were 720 deaths in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year as follows:—

	Deaths of		Deaths of		Total.
	Burnley residents.		non-residents.		
Municipal Hospital	280	...	169	...	449
Victoria Hospital	116	...	73	...	189
Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases	28	...	20	...	48
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	31	...	3	...	34
Totals	455	...	265	...	720

The following table gives comparative provisional figures respecting birth rate, death rate and analysis of Mortality during the year 1933.

Table shewing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1933.
(Provisional Figures).

The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the towns).

This Table, with the exception of the line relating to the Borough, has been compiled by the Registrar-General.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67
126 Smaller Towns (1932 adjusted populations 25,000-50,000) ...	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59
BURNLEY Population (95,900) ... (Mid 1933)	12.15	0.62	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.62	0.60	13.7	74.7

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown. Details of the causes and ages at death with Ward distribution are given in Table 2 of the Appendix.

	No.	Per centage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease, etc.	420	29.5
Cancer	162	11.4
Respiratory Diseases	118	8.3
All Forms of Tuberculosis	84	5.9
Disease of Arteries	67	4.7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ; Apoplexy ...	58	4.1
Violence	57	4.0
Disease of Early Infancy	51	3.6
Diseases of Urinary System	50	3.5
Influenza	59	2.4

Heart Disease.—Heart Disease, with 29.5% of all deaths to its credit, again heads the list of specified diseases as the most frequent cause of death. There were 420 deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 4.38.

Cancer.—The deaths from Cancer— one hundred and sixty-two—are an increase of 32 compared with the figures for 1932. The death rate is 1.69 per 1,000. Malignant disease is now the second most frequent cause of death. The number of deaths and the death rate are the highest recorded in the Borough.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
No. of Deaths	118	126	131	154	160	156	148	155	130	162
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	1.14	1.23	1.32	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.48	1.56	1.34	1.69

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of Cancer deaths in 1933.

1933	0—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total
Male	—	—	—	3	35	16	11	65
Female	—	—	1	7	50	26	13	97

The sites affected with Cancer are given below.

SITE.					Males.	Females.	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	40	53	93
Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	14	14
Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
Breast	...	...	...	...	—	16	16
Male Genito Urinary Organs	...	...	...	...	7	—	7
Skin	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Other or unspecified	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
					—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	65	97	162
					—	—	—

The following graph shows the deaths from malignant disease, separately for each sex, during the last 26 years, and illustrates the preponderance of deaths of females over males.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE
FROM 1908 TO 1933.



Tuberculosis.—The deaths attributed to tuberculosis in 1933 numbered 84 (Respiratory System 66, other forms 18) or 5·9% of the total deaths. Reference to the mortality from tuberculosis is made in the section of this report headed “Tuberculosis.”

Influenza.—During the year there were 59 deaths; an increase of 30 over the number for 1932.

Respiratory Diseases.—During the year 118 deaths occurred from Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Pneumonia, etc., as compared with 103 in 1932. This is equivalent to a death rate of 1·23 per 1,000 of the population, or 8·3% of the total deaths. The age groups are as follows:—

Cause.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Bronchitis	5	1	—	1	2	9	15	16	49
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	11	8	—	—	—	4	2	—	25
Pneumonia	2	3	—	2	11	14	2	2	36
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	8
Total	18	13	1	3	14	30	20	19	118

Accidents as a Cause of Mortality.—There were 26 accidental deaths, 15 of which were due to vehicular traffic. The particulars and age groups are:—

Cause.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Burns	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
Accidental Drowning ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Injury by Fall	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Injury in Mine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury by Vehicular Traffic	—	3	1	1	1	5	3	1	15
Total	—	3	3	2	2	5	6	5	26

Deaths in Institutions.

In 1933, 455 or 31·9% of the deaths of Burnley people occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough.

The comparative figures for the past 10 years are given below:—

Year.	Total Deaths.		Deaths in Institutions.		%	
1924	1,528	...	383	...	25·0
1925	1,510	...	362	...	24·0
1926	1,312	...	366	...	27·9
1927	1,529	...	469	...	30·6
1928	1,345	...	390	...	29·0
1929	1,507	...	436	...	29·0
1930	1,274	...	399	...	31·2
1931	1,411	...	413	...	29·3
1932	1,264	...	413	...	32·7
1933	1,425	...	455	...	31·9

Infant Mortality.

There were 98 deaths under one year registered in Burnley during the year 1933. After adjustment for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 87 deaths is obtained, or 14 less than the net deaths registered in 1932.

The infant mortality rate for 1933 is 74·7 per 1,000 births, as compared with 86·4 in 1932, a decrease of 11·7 and the lowest recorded in the Borough.

The average infant mortality for the 10 years 1923–1932 is 96·4 per 1,000 births.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live-births was 71·6, as compared with 87·0 in 1932.

Of the 87 infant deaths, 7 were those of illegitimate children.

The death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 114·7 as against 78·0 in the previous year.

The following table shows the Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births for both sexes during the year under review, and the previous 10 years:—

	Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1923	895	929	101	86	112·8	92·6	103
1924	867	834	132	83	152·2	99·5	126
1925	818	821	100	78	122·2	95·0	109
1926	845	755	81	57	95·8	75·5	86
1927	792	715	98	68	123·7	95·1	110
1928	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8
1930	687	651	59	42	85·9	64·5	75·5
1931	650	642	69	42	106·2	65·4	85·9
1932	589	580	57	44	96·8	75·9	86·4
1933	571	594	53	34	92·8	57·2	74·7

The mortality amongst infants during 1933 in England and Wales and in the 118 great towns was 64 and 67 per 1,000 births respectively.

A chart showing the decrease in the birth rate and the reduction in the infant mortality during the last fifty years follows.



Table showing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1933 as shown by the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Name of Town.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
St. Helens	116
Wigan	110
Chorley	100
Colne	100
Farnworth	98
Liverpool	98
Padiham	97
Bootle	89
Rochdale	89
Preston	88
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	81
Salford	80
Nelson	79
Bolton	78
Leigh	78
Heywood	75
BURNLEY	75
Manchester	75
Warrington	73
Oldham	72
Blackburn	71
Darwen	70
Blackpool	69
Lancaster	67
Chadderton	66
Ashton-under-Lyne	65
Barrow-in-Furness	65
Widnes	63
Middleton	62
Southport	59
Rawtenstall	57
Swinton and Pendlebury	54
Bury	52
Eccles	52
Accrington	47
Stretford	47

Cause of Death of Infants.

The table on page 29 gives the stated causes of death of infants at various ages under one year.

It will be seen that the deaths of children under 4 weeks of age in 1933, amounted to 48, giving a mortality rate of 41·2 per 1,000 births. The comparative figures for the previous years are:—

Year.				Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.
1926	...	...	...	39·9
1927	...	...	...	48·9
1928	...	...	...	42·6
1929	...	...	...	43·5
1930	...	...	...	35·1
1931	...	...	...	39·4
1932	...	...	...	60·4

Congenital malformations (3), debility (3), premature birth, etc. (40), and atelectasis, etc. (4), caused 50 deaths, or 57·4% of the total, and respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.), were responsible for 18 deaths, or 20·7%. There were 2 deaths from measles, 13 from diarrhoea and enteritis, and 3 from convulsions.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Municipal Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Sanatorium
All Causes	42	3	1	2	48	8	13	6	12	87	8	4	10	7	11	9	9	8	10	1	6	4	10	27	...	...
Certified
Uncertified
Smallpox
Chickenpox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Mumps
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not tuberculous)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhea and Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation
Other Diseases of Infancy
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth and Injury at Birth
Other Causes
Totals	42	3	1	2	48	8	13	6	12	87	8	4	10	7	11	9	9	8	10	1	6	4	10	27	...	...

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.

Nett Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1104; Illegitimate, 61; Total, 1165.

Nett Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 79; Illegitimate Infants, 8; Total, 87.

Section 2.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

Particulars of the administration, number of beds and staff of this hospital were included in my report for the year 1931. No change in the method of administration, accommodation or number of staff occurred during 1933.

During the year 1933, 421 maternity and ante-natal cases and 135 children under five years of age were received into the hospital.

The Municipal General Hospital.

Appropriation of this hospital, with complete physical separation and administration as a unit entirely separate from the adjoining Public Assistance Institution, became fully effective on 1st April, 1933. The hospital is controlled by the Public Health Sub-Committee.

The method of administration was described in my report for 1932. The scale of charges for maintenance of patients admitted direct to the Municipal Hospital are given on page 36 of my report for that year. In September, 1933, the scale of charges for maternity cases admitted to the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital was made applicable to maternity cases admitted to the Municipal Hospital.

Consequent on "appropriation" of the hospital, the following additional staff were appointed:—two consulting surgeons (part-time), one junior resident medical officer, four staff-nurses, one clerk-steward, one clerk-storekeeper, one junior clerk, and a third porter for night duty.

The medical and nursing staff of the hospital now consists of:—

- 2 Resident Medical Officers.
- 2 Consulting Surgeons (part-time).
- 1 Consulting Physician (part-time).

- 1 Consulting Radiologist (part-time).
- 3 Anæsthetists (part-time).
- 1 Dental Surgeon (part-time).
- 1 Matron.
- 1 Assistant Matron.
- 1 Sister-Tutor.
- 1 X-Ray and Massage Sister.
- 1 Theatre Sister.
- 6 Ward Sisters.
- 4 Staff Nurses.
- 45 Probationers.
- 1 Pupil Radiographer.

Details of the accommodation of the hospital were given in my reports for 1931 and 1932. The total number of beds is 289.

The scheme of co-operation with the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, which came into operation in May, 1932 (see page 37 of report for 1931), has worked very satisfactorily during the year under review. During 1933, 340 cases on the waiting list of Victoria Hospital were admitted to the Municipal Hospital. Of these 270 were persons entitled to free treatment (i.e. contributors) in Victoria Hospital under the Workpeople's Hospital Fund and 70 were non-contributors.

Primrose Bank Institution.

The Public Assistance Institution serves the Burnley County Borough (population 98,258) Census 1931 and the No. 6 Area of the Lancashire County Public Assistance Committee (population 106,794). The Institution contains accommodation for male and female able-bodied persons, accommodation for chronic infirm persons who do not require hospital treatment, cottages for children and elderly people, reception blocks, and two mental blocks. The casual wards are also within the grounds of the Institution.

In addition to the staff of attendants for the "house" proper, the following are employed in attending to infirm and mental cases in the Institution:—

- 2 Trained nurses for the "Chronic infirm" Wards.
- 9 Assistant Nurses for the "Chronic infirm" Wards.
- 1 Trained and 7 Untrained Attendants in the Male Mental Block.
- 7 Untrained Attendants in the Female Mental Block.

Venereal Diseases.

No hospital is provided by the Local Authority for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease. There is an arrangement between the Local Authority and the Board of Management of Victoria Hospital whereby

persons attending the Venereal Diseases Clinic, who require in-patient treatment, are admitted to Victoria Hospital. The Municipal General Hospital has a block of 7 male and 8 female beds for the treatment of skin and venereal diseases.

Tuberculosis.

The Local Authority does not possess a Sanatorium or Hospital for the treatment of tuberculous persons. 10 beds are reserved at the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital) for the treatment of advanced tuberculosis in females. In addition an average of 54 beds are utilised in various Sanatoria and Hospitals for the treatment of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

Delicate Children.

Throughout the whole of the year the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point was utilised as a Convalescent Hospital under the Public Health Acts, for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley. Its use for this purpose is conditional on it being evacuated immediately if required for the isolation of cases of smallpox. It is staffed and victualled by the Joint Hospital Board and the Burnley Corporation pay the Joint Board for maintenance at the rate of 25/- per child per week. A teacher is provided by the Burnley Corporation.

The following are particulars of the cases under treatment during 1933:—

No. under treatment on 1st January, 1933	...	...	28
No. of children admitted during 1933	...	...	61
No. of children discharged during 1933	...	...	61
No. under treatment on 31st December, 1933	...	...	28

The conditions from which the children were suffering are as follows:—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases	...	...	24
Adenitis	...	...	3
Anæmia	...	...	4
Cardiac Disease	...	...	1
Non-Infectious Tuberculous Disease	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diathesis	...	...	13
Debility	...	...	14
			—
Total	...	...	61
			—

Orthopædies.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, children suffering from crippling defects coming under the Orthopædic Schemes of the Maternity

and Child Welfare and Education Departments, are treated at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

By arrangement with the Victoria Hospital Authorities (voluntary institution), school children suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids are operated upon at the Victoria Hospital, and admitted for in-patient treatment, if necessary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No beds are specifically set apart for the treatment of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and women suffering from puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia. Cases are admitted for in-patient treatment to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's "Sanatorium," (Infectious Diseases Hospital), Marsden Road, as and when required.

Mental Hospitals.

The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of institutional accommodation for patients suffering from mental diseases. Burnley is one of the constituent authorities of the Board and has two representatives.

The Mental Hospitals of the Board are five in number.

The persons chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley, who were in Mental Hospitals on the 31st December, 1933, are as follows:—

Mental Hospitals.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Whittingham	...	...	...	55	88	—	143
Lancaster	...	...	...	33	52	—	85
Winwick	...	...	...	9	2	—	11
Prestwich	...	...	...	2	7	—	9
Rainhill	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Wakefield	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Hatton	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Total ...				101	150	—	251

There are two mental blocks, one for men and one for women, with accommodation for 74 of each sex, in the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution, Burnley. On the 31st December, 1933, there were in these mental blocks, 28 men and 32 women chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley.

Mental Deficiency.

The Mental Deficiency Acts are administered by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. Mental Defectives from Burnley are sent to the Board's Institutions at Calderstones and Brockhall. The Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare is the voluntary committee for the care of Mental Defectives, and their activities include the general supervision of mental defectives of all grades in the Borough. An occupation centre is also held in Salem School. The offices of the Association are at 41, Alma Street, Blackburn, and the organising secretary is Miss E. M. Dash.

On the 31st December, 1933, the following persons chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley, were in Certified Schools and other Institutions:—

Men.	Women.	Children under 16	Total.
6	11	19	36

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.**(1) Marsden Road Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital).**

Hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases of infectious disease is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the four constituent authorities. The "Sanatorium" is situate within the Borough, and can accommodate 106 patients. Allowing 144 square feet of floor space per bed, the accommodation is limited to 82 beds. When accommodation is available 30 of the beds are used for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis in females, 10 being allocated to Burnley cases and 20 to Lancashire County Council cases. During the year there were 890 admissions, including 48 cases of tuberculosis.

(2) Crown Point Smallpox Hospital.

This Hospital is situate outside the Borough. It is maintained by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board for the treatment of cases of smallpox, and has accommodation for 28 cases on the basis of 144 square feet per bed. It consists of an administration block and four wards.

Staff.

MEDICAL:—(1) A medical superintendent, who is the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Burnley. (2) A resident Medical Officer, who is Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Burnley. (3) A part-time Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, and (4) the services of a consulting surgeon are requisitioned as required.

NURSING:—Matron, 3 sisters, 3 staff nurses, 12 assistant nurses, and probationers.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Details of the accommodation, special departments and staff of this hospital were given in my report for 1931. No change in the accommodation or personnel occurred during 1933.

The numbers of patients dealt with at this Hospital during the year ended 30th November, 1933, were:—

	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
	Contributors to Local Scheme.	Non-Contributors	Contributors	Non-Contributors
Burnley Cases	804	802	3967	3677
Cases from Adjoining Areas	359	244	1303	756
Total	1163	1046	5270	4433

IN-PATIENTS.

	1933	1932
1. Number of beds available for use	125	125
2. Daily average number of in-patients	116	115
3. Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	127	123
4. Number of patients admitted during year	2209	2104
5. Number of patients remaining at end of year	125	127
6. Average duration of stay per patient (days)	19.1	18.6

OUT-PATIENTS.

	New Patients.	
	1933	1932
1. Medical and Dermatological	508	407
2. General Surgical	3699	3472
3. Ophthalmic and Aural	1480	1638
4. X-Ray Department (Treatments)	633	405
5. Ultra-Violet Light	49	87
6. Massage and Electrical	924	860
7. Radium Department	154	179

Total	7447	7048
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CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

1.	Number of Casualties	944	...	862
2.	Number of Casualties attendances	2419	...	2195
3.	Number of Motor Accidents (included in above)	...	...	...	141	...	158
4.	Number of Motor Accidents admitted to Wards	...	...	...	51	...	69
5.	Number of days such Cases were in Hospital	...	...	...	1499	...	1763

TOTAL OUT-PATIENTS AND CASUALTIES.

1.	Number of Out-patients	...	...	...	9703
2.	Number of attendances	...	...	...	53385

(a) Number of Casualty patients included in No. 1 above—994.

(b) Number of Casualty attendances included in No. 2 above—2419.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

1.	In-patients	...	...	...	...	1551
2.	Out-patients	...	...	...	...	852
3.	Casualties	...	...	...	...	432
						<hr/>
						2835
						<hr/>

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.—Contributions are made by the Local Authority to the following:—Victoria Hospital, Burnley; Burnley District Nursing Association and the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities.

Convalescent Home.—The Convalescent Home for Children at Lytham-St. Annes was built by the late Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for twelve boys and twelve girls, and during the year 260 Burnley Children were admitted on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A voluntary body, the Burnley District Nursing Association, undertakes the professional nursing of cases of general sickness in the home.

The Local Authority has an arrangement for payment per visit in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme whereby the above Association sends a nurse when required to cases of whooping cough, measles and diarrhoea in young children, to cases of Puerperal Fever, Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and for Maternity nursing.

Midwives.

No practising Midwives are employed or subsidized by the Local Authority.

Apart from those in institutions, 19 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1933.

Compensation is paid to midwives, whose patients are admitted to the Municipal or Bank Hall Hospitals, either on account of the developement of a complication which necessitates hospital treatment or of an emergency arising after the onset of labour. The sum of 7/6 is paid to the midwife, subject to her first satisfying the Medical Officer of Health that she had been engaged for the confinement and had performed the necessary ante-natal examinations.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are 2 Nursing Homes registered in the Borough.

One of the Nursing Homes contains 7 beds and is for General and Maternity Nursing. The other, containing 3 beds, is for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases. Two General and Maternity Nursing Homes in areas adjoining Burnley have accommodation for 16 and 18 patients respectively and are used considerably by Burnley patients.

No applications for registration or exemption from registration of Nursing or Maternity Homes were received during 1933.

Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

There are no institutions specifically set apart for dealing with these cases. Such cases are usually dealt with at the Primrose Bank Poor Law Institution.

The Burnley and District House of Help for women and girls has accommodation for 10 cases. Unmarried mothers are received and transferred to other suitable Homes.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Joint Hospital Board possess a motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. The Police Department has two ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases. The Health Department ambulance is used for the conveyance of cases of Smallpox and Tuberculosis.

Public Health Laboratory and Venereal Diseases Clinic.

These are housed in an annexe of Victoria Hospital, which is rented by the Corporation. An assistant medical officer is employed as Bacteriological and Venereal Diseases Officer. He also acts as Honorary Pathologist to the Victoria Hospital.

Chemical Work.

The analytical work of the Public Health Department is carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. F. Maudsley, B. Sc., F.I.C. The biochemical work of the Corporation Hospitals is performed by Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Local Authority provide the following Clinics at the places and times stated:—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	2-0 p.m.
" " " "	...	Friday	...	2-0 p.m.
Mount Olivet School, Plover Street	...	Monday	...	2-0 p.m.
Ebenezer School, Colne Road	...	Tuesday	...	2-0 p.m.
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0 p.m.
Lanebridge School, Parker Lane	...	Wednesday	...	2-0 p.m.
17, Parker Street	...	Thursday	...	2-0 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	9-30 a.m.
" " "	...	Wednesday	...	5-0 p.m.
" " "	...	Thursday	...	10-0 a.m.
				(By appointment only)
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0 p.m.
				(Alternate weeks)
17, Parker Street	...	Friday	...	2-30 p.m.

CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Elizabeth Street	...	Monday	...	2-0 p.m.
" "	...	Tuesday	...	9-30 a.m.
" "	...	Wednesday	...	2-0 p.m.
" "	...	Thursday	...	9-30 a.m.

DENTAL CLINIC. (By appointment only).

Elizabeth Street	...	Daily	...	9-0 a.m. and 1-45 p.m.
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OPHTHALMIC CLINIC AND NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

Elizabeth Street	...	By appointment only.
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ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC. (By appointment only).

Elizabeth Street	Surgeon attends first and last Thursdays in each month ... 1-30 p.m.
"	"	Remedial exercises daily by appointment.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Elizabeth Street	Wednesday ... 3-0 p.m.
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ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC. (By appointment only).

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	Wednesday ... 9-30 a.m.
"	"	"	...	Friday ... 9-30 a.m.
Municipal General Hospital	...	...	...	By appointment.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Elizabeth Street (Children only)	...	...	Monday ... 9-0 a.m.
" (Adults only)	...	...	Tuesday ... 9-0 a.m.
" (Dressings, etc.)	...	...	Wednesday ... 9-0 a.m.
" (Adults)	...	...	Wednesday ... 6-0 p.m.
" (Adults)	...	...	Thursday ... 9-0 a.m.
" (Dressings)	Friday ... 9-0 a.m.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Elizabeth Street	By appointment only.
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VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Victoria Hospital (Annexe) (Men)	...	Monday ... 10-0 a.m.
" (Men)	...	Monday ... 5-30 p.m.
" (Men)	...	Thursday ... 5-30 p.m.
" (Women and Children)	...	Friday ... 11-0 a.m.
" (Women and Children)	...	Friday ... 5-30 p.m.

Day Nurseries.—None provided.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The provision of services in connection with Maternal Mortality, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Memo. 156 M.C.W., Health Visiting and Infant Life Protection, are described in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

Two part-time District Medical Officers, who are also Public Vaccinators, are employed. Consequent on the death of one of the medical officers, opportunity was taken, when a successor was appointed in 1933, to re-arrange the districts. Each of the two District Medical Officers is now responsible for

the medical out-relief of persons in six municipal wards. Each District Medical Officer is remunerated at the rate of £100 per annum. Medicines are dispensed by chemists at National Health Insurance rates and charged to the Public Assistance Department.

Public Vaccination.

The two part-time Public Vaccinators are also District Medical Officers. The Public Vaccinators' districts are the same as those for Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. The Senior Resident Medical Officer of the Municipal Hospital is the Public Vaccinator for the Municipal Hospital and Public Assistance Institution.

In September, 1933, Mr. George Moorhouse, the Vaccination Officer retired on Superannuation and Mr. H. V. Hartley, Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department was appointed Vaccination Officer. Mr. Hartley's duties as Vaccination Officer are additional to his duties as Chief Clerk.

Legislation in Force.

A list of the General Adoptive Acts, Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations in force in the Borough, with the date they became operative, is given in my report for 1932 (pages 48 and 49).

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

No Health Week or Health Exhibition was held during 1933. A lecturer from the Dental Board of the United Kingdom visited the elementary schools between the 8th and 12th May and talked to the children on dental hygiene. A lecturer from the Health and Cleanliness Council gave a public lecture, illustrated by cinema films, on 13th March, and a lecturer from the British Social Hygiene Council gave an address to young men on 9th October.

Health talks were given throughout the year by members of the staff to various organisations, as follows:—

					Health Talks.
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	15
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	5
Assistant Medical Officer for Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	4
Assistant School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	2

In addition, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare gave a series of 10 health talks to mothers attending each of the six Infant Welfare Centres. Articles on health have been contributed to the local press and two thousand copies of "Better Health" were distributed monthly. Five poster-frames, previously used by the Empire Marketing Board, are being utilised for purposes of health propaganda.

Section 3.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

Particulars of the water supply for the Borough were given in my report for 1932 (page 50). No extension of the supply has been carried out during 1933. Owing to the prolonged drought, the amount of water in the reservoirs was considerably reduced in the latter part of the year, but at no time was it necessary to restrict the use of water. On the 21st September the supply of water in store in the reservoirs was 301 million gallons, compared with 589 million gallons at the corresponding period in the previous year. On the 19th December, the supply in store was 456 million gallons compared with 694 million gallons in December, 1932.

The consumption of water during the year was 881,889,520 gallons. This is approximately 20,600,000 gallons less than the previous year.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the water were made on several occasions during 1933, and the analytical reports are summarised in the following tables:—

Chemical Analyses of Water.

	Tap Water Heckenhurst Supply 2/10/33	Tap Water Cant Clough Supply 2/10/33
Free Ammonia	0·0030	0·0070
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0040	0·0090
Nitric Nitrogen	0·040	0·100
Oxygen Absorption (four hours)	0·046	0·123
Chlorides (as Chlorine)	1·1	1·1
Total Solids	7·2	8·0
Temporary Hardness ... ..	...	...
Permanent Hardness ... ..	...	...
Reaction	Neutral	Slightly Alka-
Lead Present	Nil.	Nil. [line
Lead Present after 24 hours contact	Nil.	Nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF WATER.

	Tap Water Swinden Supply 1/2/33	Tap Water Swinden Supply 14/8/33	Tap Water Cant Clough Supply 2/10/33	Tap Water Mixed Supply 2/10/33	Tap Water Swinden Supply 2/10/33	Tap Water Swinden Supply 16/10/33	Tap Water Cant Clough Supply 16/10/33	Tap Water Mixed Supply 16/10/33	Direct from Reservoir Swinden No. 2 2/11/33	Direct from Reservoir Cant Clough 2/11/33	Direct from Reservoir Hecken- hurst 2/11/33	Direct from Reservoir Hurst- wood 2/11/33
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°c in 48 hours	1	1	3	7	5	14	3	5	16	3	67	36
B. Coli present in ...	—	100 c.c.	50 c.c.	10 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	10 c.c.	10 c.c.	50 c.c.	10 c.c.	100 c.c.
Streptococci present in 100 c.c. or less Volumes	No	No	No	No	Present in 50 c.c. Not in less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anerobic Sporing Organisms in 100 c.c.	No	No	No	No	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Swinden gathering grounds was:—Surface 33·95 inches, House Top 33·54 inches; at Cant Clough gathering grounds:—North 31·32 inches, South 31·20 inches. At the Climatological Station, Queen's Park, the amount of rain recorded was 33·54 inches. The average rainfall for the year recorded at the gathering grounds is 9·7 inches less than that of 1932.

Rivers and Streams.

The water from the rivers as they run through the town is not used for domestic purposes.

No legal action has been taken by the Local Authority (the Ribble Joint Committee) in connection with rivers in Burnley.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough is naturally divided into two drainage areas, the line of demarcation being approximately from the junction of Cog Lane and Rossendale Road to Ightenhill Park Lane. The larger water-shed to the north and east of this line, which has an area of 3,414 acres, drains to the Duckpits and Wood End Works, the remaining area of 1,280 acres draining to the Altham Works. Of the total borough population of about 100,000, the number served by the Duckpits and Wood End Works is 82,044, which, together with 3,280 from the Rural District Council's area, makes a total contributing population of 85,324.

The reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works at Duckpits and Wood End was actively commenced in 1930, and was completed in 1933. It comprised a new sewer 54 inches in diameter and of a total length of 1,600 yards and a sewer 36 inches in diameter and 310 yards long.

The Duckpits Works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 2,750,000 gallons per 24 hours and to give complete treatment to three times this amount during times of storm, both here and afterwards at the Wood End Works. Any flows in excess of three times the dry weather flow are passed through storm tanks direct to the river. An ultimate population of 110,000 has been allowed for. The 54 inch sewer discharges into inlet channels and thence into any one or all of three screening chambers. The sewage next passes through either one or more of three detritus tanks and the heavier and gritty solids, which settle out, are removed by means of a travelling telescopic bucket dredger and elevator into a storage hopper and carted in wagons to the tip at Wood End Works. After the detritus tanks three separating chambers are provided, from which the main flow, after passing the flume recorder, is taken to sedimentation tanks, of which there are seven, having a capacity of 1,884,000 gallons. The tank effluent is conveyed by a culvert to Wood End Works.

Twelve old settling tanks were converted into five double storm tanks, with a capacity of 1,075,000 gallons, representing $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours dry weather flow. The sludge from the sedimentation and storm water tanks is delivered either to the mixing tank, where it is mixed with lime before pressing, or direct to lagoons at Wood End Works.

At Wood End Works the tank effluent can be proportioned, by a distribution chamber, to either the remaining contact filter beds or to the Aeration Plant. The Aeration Plant, designed to treat a nominal dry weather flow of 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, and three times this quantity in time of storm, consists of five units side by side, each unit consisting of eight aeration tanks in series, one primary and two secondary settling tanks.

During 1933 it was decided to carry out the construction of a new trunk sewer from a point near the main outfall sewer at Spring Gardens to the junction of Marsden Road and Briercliffe Road, and of an overflow culvert from such new trunk sewer to the River Calder at Holme Road; and the construction of new and the reconstruction of existing sewers and water-courses in the Danes House, Colne Road and Briercliffe Road districts; and the construction of an intercepting storm water sewer from the River Brun at Heasandford to Thursby Road. The total estimated expenditure is £70,860.

The following are the average figures for 1933 for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorption for the final effluents from the Corporation Sewage Works at Wood End and Altham.

				WOOD END.		ALTHAM.	
				Double Contact.		Aeration and	
				Single Contact and		Single Contact.	
				Land Filtration.			
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.241	...	0.194	
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	1.892	...	2.180	

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000.

Owing to constructional alterations at Wood End, the land areas have had to be used during part of the year to treat part of the effluent. This has resulted in some deterioration of the average quality of the final effluent.

There is at present no standard fixed by the Ribble Joint Committee for final effluents. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, 1924, are that a figure of 2.0 (maximum) for the five days dissolved oxygen test shall be regarded as good.

Closet Accommodation.

The following gives the number of each type of convenience at the end of 1933, compared with the previous year.

	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1932
Clean Water Closets	13,031	12,727
Waste Water Closets	18,270	18,285
Latrines (446) with Closets	1,977	1,994
Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies ...	217	212

Most of the privy closets are on the outskirts of the town where no sewer is available.

Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation.

There is, in the centre of the town, a public convenience and lavatory for each sex. There are four other conveniences for women and three for men and 35 public urinals. Sanitary conveniences are also provided for each sex at the various parks, the Cemetery, and the Tramways Shelter, Manchester Road Terminus.

Public Cleansing.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.—The method of collecting dry house refuse was described in my report for 1932 (page 53). No alterations in the arrangements were made during 1933.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.—During the year 70·7% of the town's dry house refuse has been disposed of by separation and incineration, whilst the remaining 29·3% has been tipped in layers and covered with fine dust extracted by means of the refuse screening plant.

Approximately six loads of excreta are collected from pails, etc., weekly and disposed of either by spreading on rough pasture land away from main roads and property, or by placing in holes dug in rough tips and lined with ashes.

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for this work, supply the following figures relating to the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1934:—

	Tons.	Cwts.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	14,867	18
Total amount of refuse deposited at tips ...	6,165	14
Clinker removed from Destructor	2,990	5
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped ...	6,978	5
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	21,033	12

General Sanitary Inspection.

This work is carried out by six Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector. One Assistant is employed solely on housing, and one on the investigation of cases of Infectious Diseases and the supervision of disinfection, etc. There are four District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided.

During the year 3,070 complaints were received and investigated. The following summary gives a classified list of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year, compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1933	1932
	No.	No.
Visits to Factories.....	147	167
„ Workshops and Workplaces	453	448
„ Bakeries	944	1048
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	312	357
„ Ice-cream Shops	113	117
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	205	210
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	113	169
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ...	209	86
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	26	27
„ Other Dress Trades	12	28
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	21	29
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	270	236
„ Stables and Manure Pits	2967	2952
„ Premises where Animals are kept	361	352
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	126	122
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	15	13
„ Vans, Tents, etc.	128	94
„ Canal Boats	24	38
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	2576	1956
„ Furnished Rooms	740	575
„ Other Dwellings	13759	13361
„ Reported Overcrowded Dwellings.....	22	11
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	171	151
„ New Property re Closets, etc.	275	95
„ Old Property re Alterations	412	430
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	13891	14546
Drains Tested	349	429
Legal Notices Served	815	611
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2898	3119
No of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	203	191

	1933	1932
	No.	No.
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	432	474
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department ...	886	876
Smoke Observations taken	392	280
Visits to Boiler Houses	39	24
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property ...	2873	2927
Visits to School Premises	448	434

There were 5,120 defects found and dealt with as compared with 5,428 in the previous year. In connection with these, 2,898 informal notices were sent to occupiers and owners, and in others verbal notices were given. In most cases these were sufficient to secure the necessary work being carried out. It was found necessary to report to the Health Committee and secure authority to serve Statutory Notices with regard to 1,124 defects, and 815 legal notices were served. All defects brought forward from the previous year were followed up and remedied. At the close of the year there were 456 defects of various kinds on the books of the Department.

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served:—

Legal Notices served during the Year.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91-94. There were 534 served relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, etc.	142
„ Drains, etc.	33
„ Yard Flags	77
„ Troughs, Spouts, etc.	167
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, etc.	162
Dust Bins	35
Refuse.....	15
Overcrowded Houses	1
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes	49
Others	162

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 843, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

„ „ 1921, „ 50.

„ „ 1925, „ 67.

Notices served relating to Ashbins 77

Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74 ; Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160, relating to:—

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 163

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.	
Notices relating to Black Smoke	8
Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section	
42. Relating to Water Supply	11
Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.	
Notices relating to blocked drains	22

Two colliery refuse tips, which have been on fire from time to time have been the cause of a nuisance from the emanation of obnoxious fumes. At one of these tips, no colliery shale has been tipped for several years, but outbreaks of fire have occurred from time to time, the fumes smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen. Representations were made to the Colliery Company on each occasion and a Statutory Notice was served in August. There is an ample supply of water in a canal adjoining the tip, and on each outbreak the fire was quenched with water.

The second colliery tip is situated a short distance beyond the borough boundary. This colliery has been closed down for several years, and there is a tip of considerable size of inert colliery shale. Since the pit was closed down, shale from another colliery has been transported to this dump and deposited on the top of the inert shale. At intervals during the last year or two this freshly deposited shale has become ignited, and sulphuretted hydrogen fumes have caused a nuisance in the east and central parts of the town. Many complaints have been received of household baths, metal fittings and silver becoming tarnished and persons suffering from respiratory affections have complained of increased discomfort. In July, 1933, fire again broke out in the tip and, owing to the prolonged drought, the available supply of water was quite insufficient to control it. Consultations took place between the Officers of the Council, the Ministry of Health Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works, and the Officials of the Colliery Company. The shale contained a considerable amount of combustible material and as the depth of the tip was considerable, the heat generated caused volatile inflammable gas to escape and ignite. This mixed with sulphur, which was also present in considerable quantity in the shale, resulted in the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Analysis of the shale showed that it contained 3% of sulphur, and an inflammable oil was given off on distillation. A pump was erected, permanent pipes laid from the nearest water supply to the top of the tip, and the additional supply of water thus available was effective in keeping the fire under control.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 392 observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken on 107 chimneys. No black smoke was emitted on 308 of these ; of the remainder

black smoke, in excess of the five minutes fixed by the Committee as the amount above which action should be taken, was emitted on 16 occasions.

The other black smoke emissions were:—

Amount. Minutes.	Occasions.	Amount. Minutes.	Occasions.
$\frac{1}{2}$	... 18	3	... 6
1	... 12	$3\frac{1}{2}$	... 2
$1\frac{1}{2}$	... 11	4	... 4
2	... 9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	... 1
$2\frac{1}{2}$	... 4	5	... 1

The result of each observation has been communicated to the firm concerned.

61 letters have been sent out. 8 legal notices have been served. 39 visits were paid to boiler houses.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

No. of Chimneys Observed.	No. of Observations Taken.	Average per Chimney.
107 ...	392 ...	3.66

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS.

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total Smoke in minutes	256 ...	1334 ...	10170
Average Smoke in minutes	0.65 ...	3.40 ...	25.95

Consideration is being given at present to the making of Bye-laws in pursuance of Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses are under the direction of the Health Committee. Bye-laws affecting these places received the sanction of the Local Government Board in 1907.

These are:—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein; and

- (2) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease ; and
- (3) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

List of Common Lodging Houses at the end of the year.

	Accommodation. (All Males).
Kay Street	215
Barracks Road	120
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel)	76

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited.

Number of visits 126 Defects found 10

These defects were:—

Not Limewashed 2 Other Defects 4
W.C. Defects 4

In addition to these Common Lodging Houses there are a number of others to which 15 visits have been paid. Generally speaking, these houses are not satisfactory on account of the class of people who live in them, the want of supervision, and the construction of the buildings. Four of these places have been Public Houses, the majority being at the time they were licensed of the lowest class.

The Local Act of 1921 gave the Local Sanitary Authority power to grant yearly licences for keeping of Common Lodging Houses. During the year the three licences were renewed. The three lodging houses are buildings which were originally built for other purposes.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 42 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being a decrease of three on the number for the previous year.

The existing Bye-laws, which were made in 1898, exempt houses of which the rateable value exceeds £30 and the rent paid by each lodger, exclusive of furniture, is not less than 5/- per week, or inclusive of furniture, is not less than 7/6 per week. It is found that the number of houses used as houses let in lodgings which are exempt on account of this proviso is increasing and it is considered desirable that they should be controlled by Bye-laws. Therefore the making of new Bye-laws is under consideration at present.

The 42 houses mentioned are divided into 175 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements have the following accommodation:—

One-roomed	157
Two-roomed	15
Three-roomed	3
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 740 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year. Regular inspection is necessary to ensure that the tenants keep the rooms clean. 12 verbal and 30 letter notices were given, and 2 legal notices were served.

Total visits to 175 Houses Let in Lodgings	740
Total defects found	61
Defects brought forward from 1932	5
Total defects remedied	64

The 61 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	5
Limewashing overdue	5
Defective W.C.'s	18
Defective Drains	5
Defective Bins	4
Defective Roofs	6
Dampness	6
Other Defects	12
	<hr/>
	61
	<hr/>

OCCUPANTS.

On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 399 persons occupied the furnished rooms. This represents 2·28 persons per tenement and 2·03 persons per room.

Adults:—Males	140
Females	137
Infants under 1	19
Children 1 to 12	103
	<hr/>
	399
	<hr/>

In the above list every person over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the Bye-law 7, which states that:—

“ No lodger shall suffer any person above the age of 12 to occupy as a sleeping apartment any room let to such lodger if the room is occupied by more than one person above that age and of the opposite sex.”

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades, as laid down in Section 112 of the Public Health Act of 1875, are:—

Blood Boiler.	Fellmonger.	Tallow Melter.
Bone Boiler	Soap Boiler.	Tripe Boiler.

In addition to these trades, which require the permission of the Local Authority before they can be practised, the Burnley Act of 1871 requires that Marine Store Dealers shall possess a licence from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

In 1911 the following Offensive Trades (by Order under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907) were added to the above list:—

Gut Scraper.	Tanner.	Fish Fryer.
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and Manufacturers of Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter.

The Council have under consideration at present the addition of the following trades:—

Blood Drier, Leather Dresser, Fat Melter or Extractor, Glue and Size Maker, Rag and Bone Dealer.

The making of Bye-laws in respect of Offensive Trades is also under consideration at present.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:—

Marine Stores	5
Tripe Boilers	3
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fellmonger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Fish Fryers	134
	—
	151
	—

582 visits of inspection were made to premises where Offensive Trades are carried on.

General supervision is maintained over the premises where Offensive Trades are carried on, with the result that generally very little nuisance arises in the neighbourhood of these premises. No statutory notices were served during 1933, but in 31 cases verbal reminders were given and 13 informal notices were sent.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

There are 175 stable middens in Burnley (6 more than in the previous year) and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

2,967 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors. 23 preliminary notices were sent, and 17 verbal notices were given, referring to 45 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated; in 2 cases it was necessary to serve legal notices. The manure pits were sprayed on 4,790 occasions with the object of destroying the larvæ of flies.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901 and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places.

Number of Factory and Workshops on register at end of year:—

Factories	309
Bakehouses	302
Milliners and Dressmakers	175
Woodworkers.....	50
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	139
Metal Workers	56
Sundries	161
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Total	1,192
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The number of factories and workshops registered varies during the year as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing,

especially the class of workshop which includes dressmaking. The number of bakehouses is also constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

Factory Inspection:—

Number of Inspections	147
Defects found	40
Legal Notices served	2
Informal Notices sent	17
Verbal Notices	21

List of Defects:—

Water Closets and Urinal Defects	5
Defective Drains	10
Troughs and Spouts	16
Others	9
	—
Total	40
	—

Workshops (other than Bakehouses):—

Inspections.....	491
Legal Notices served	4
Informal Notices sent	36
Verbal Notices given	29

Defects Found:—

Defective Water Closets	15
Dirty Workshops	11
Defective Drains	16
Defective Eaves and Spouts	14
Defective Ashpits and Bins	9
Defective Roofs	3
Other Defects	7
	—
Total	75

The following is a copy of a return required by the Home Office:—
**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1933, for the
County Borough of Burnley.**

**On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection
with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories	147	19	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1,435	67	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	1,582	86	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prose- cutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	11	9	—	—
Want of ventilation.....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	128	125	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	—	—	—	—
accommodation { unsuitable or				
{ defective	23	23	—	—
{ not separate				
{ for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	64	64	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	226	221	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Particulars of matters referred by the Factory Inspector and action taken by the Health Department.

Defects referred by Factory Inspector.					Action taken by Health Department.
<hr/>					
(a) Factories.					
	Three.				
1.	Defective closets	...	...	...	Remedied by informal action.
2.	do.	...	...	...	do.
3.	do.	...	...	...	do.
 (b) Workshops.					
	One.				
1.	Limewashing of bakehouse overdue				do.
<hr/>					

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the Administration of the Canal Boats Acts during the year 1933.

The Inspector under the Acts is Mr. Richard Jump, the Sanitary Inspector, whose office is at 27, St. James's Street, Burnley, and whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 24 against 38 in 1932.

One boat did not conform in all respects with the Acts and Regulations. In this case painting was required. A letter was sent and has been attended to.

In almost all cases the boats are occupied by men for a few nights on journeys and who have homes elsewhere, few women and only one child, under school age being present on the boats inspected.

No boats have been added to or removed from the Register, during the year. The number now on the Register is 25.

No cases of Infectious Disease have occurred on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleaning or disinfection.

The Inspector wishes to again acknowledge the courtesy he has always received when inspecting the boats, and the readiness with which information has been supplied.

The Statistical Statement is appended.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT to the 1933 Annual Report of the Burnley Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District? Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with pay for other duties? Yes.
If special, how much? —

Number of Boats added to Register in 1933	...	...	...	...	0
Number re-registered owing to structural alterations	...	...	...	...	0
Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/>
Total number registered to 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	...	147
Total number of registrations cancelled	...	...	...	...	122
					<hr/>
Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Boats inspected in 1933	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	23
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	1
Total number for which the cabins were registered	...	...	...	...	115
Total number occupying cabins	...	...	...	...	54
					<hr/>
Details of occupations:—Male adults	...	...	...	...	47
Female adults	...	...	...	...	6
Children under school age	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total				...	54
					<hr/>

Number of Cases met with.	Details showing numbers infringing in respect to :—	Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration ... ..	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master ... ..	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate ... ..	.....
.....	Certificate not identifying owner with boat ... ..	.....
.....	Marking ... ..	.....
.....	Overcrowding ... ..	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8.b.11) ... ..	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying ... ..	.....
.....	Cleanliness ... ..	.....
1	Painting	1
.....	Ventilation ... ..	.....
.....	Dilapidation ... ..	.....
.....	Removal of bilge water ... ..	.....
.....	Without pump ... ..	.....
.....	Refusal of admittance to Inspector ... ..	.....
.....	No proper water vessel ... ..	.....
.....	Without requisite double bulkheads ... ..	.....
.....	Non-notification of Infectious Disease ... ..	.....
.....	Number of boats detained for cleansing (Not for I/D) ... ..	.....
1		1
Number of Legal Proceedings taken ... ..		.....
Number of Printed Notice Forms sent		1
Number of Notices attended to		1
Number still Corresponding about ... ..		.....

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

2,576 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 740 to furnished rooms, and 13,759 to other dwellings. Twenty were suspected of being overcrowded, and 3 were found to be actually in that state when visited. One legal notice was served.

Dirty Houses.

Seventy-six were suspected of being dirty, and 39 were found to be so on inspection. In no case was it found necessary to serve legal notices to get the nuisance remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

There are 13,031 clean water closets, 18,270 waste water closets, 446 latrines, and 217 privies. The privies are mostly in outlying cottages and

farm houses. Approximately 25,240 houses have their own sanitary conveniences, and 2,288 share with others.

Although there are comparatively few privies, there is a very great sanitary drawback in the 18,270 waste water closets. These are very unsatisfactory, the uncleanness of the pans, the dirty water used for flushing, the accumulation of slime in and about the tipper, and the frequency of blockages causing serious nuisance. The smell from them is offensive at all times.

Ashpits.

The number of ashpits in use at the end of the year was 6,788, and the number of bins 21,261.

The Council have powers, contained in the Burnley Corporation Acts, 1908 and 1925, to require the abolition of ashpits and the substitution of dustbins. The process of substitution of dustbins for ashpits has been undertaken for a number of years, but it has been slow. During the last five years about 4,000 ashpits were abolished. The Council have decided that, in the interests of Public Health, these insanitary receptacles for refuse should all be abolished as expeditiously as possible and replaced by bins. Provision, therefore, has been made for this in the year 1934-35, and it is hoped to abolish practically all the ashpits in the town during the next two years.

Inspection of Bakeries.

The majority of the defects found in bakehouses are those which infringe the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by failing to renew lime-washing once at least in every six months. Many occupiers omit to lime-wash their bakehouses until reminded by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The condition of the bakehouses is satisfactory on the whole and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained. Only one bakehouse was found to be unsatisfactory in this respect.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	302
Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	944
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	79
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	...	...	...	23
Legal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defects:—						
Required Lime-Washing	...	...	...	...	...	64
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	14

Defective Ashpits and Ashbins	...	...	...	11
Defective Spouts and Eaves	...	...	...	10
Dirty State	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	...	8
Total				111

Fish and Chip Shops.

In 1911, the business of fish frying was declared to be an offensive trade in Burnley. During 1933, the Sanitary Inspectors made 312 visits of inspection to the 134 premises licensed for fish frying. The general structural condition of these fish and chip shops is good, and the standard of cleanliness maintained has been satisfactory. Of the 20 defects found during the year, 8 were drainage and 5 water closet defects; 2 had reference to the cleanliness of the premises and the remainder were structural defects.

Ice Cream Shops.

Registration of ice cream shops is not compulsory in Burnley. The Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, lays down certain conditions which must be adhered to in the manufacture and sale of ice cream, but in the absence of compulsory registration it is frequently difficult to ascertain where ice cream is being manufactured and so the conditions of manufacture are difficult of enforcement. The business of ice cream manufacture is naturally to some extent seasonal and many only run the business for a few weeks at a time. It is impossible, therefore, to state with any accuracy the number of ice cream manufacturers. During 1933, 113 visits of inspection were made to premises where it was known or ascertained that ice cream was being made or sold. The premises where the ice cream was being manufactured and stored were clean, but in 7 instances structural defects were found.

Satisfactory supervision cannot be maintained until there is compulsory registration of premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold, and a legal definition and standard.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspectors, in the routine visits to premises, make enquires as to the presence of rats or mice, and, where necessary, offer suggestions.

Frequent visits have been paid by the Officer appointed under the Act to Piggeries, Poultry Runs, Allotments, Refuse Tips, etc., with reference to the prevalence of rats.

216 applications were received by the Public Health Department for advice and assistance in clearing premises of rats, and 299 boxes of suitable rat poisons have been issued. The Officer paid 101 visits to places concerning which complaints had been received. No notices were served.

As in previous years intensive effort was made to create additional interest in rat repression during the National Rat Week. Advertisement and articles were inserted in the local press calling attention to the dangers and destructiveness of rats and mice, and copies of the Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin on "Rats and How to Exterminate them" were distributed. The results of this were not encouraging, only 71 applications for assistance being received.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1933 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 448 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It has not been necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1933.

Section 4.

Housing.

Except for houses in the residential districts and houses built within the last thirty years, houses are generally in terrace formation. Most of the pre-war houses are stone built.

Of the 27,635 houses in the Borough, 2,012 are back-to-back, 119 are one-roomed houses and 7 are "Vans and Sheds." There are 19 rooms used as sleeping places, the surface of the floors of which is below the surface of the street adjoining, but only nine have the floor surface more than three feet below the street.

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

Up to the end of 1932, there were 14,133 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. During 1933 a further 100 houses were recorded, making a total of 14,233 up to the end of 1933. During 1933, 649 houses previously inspected and recorded were re-inspected.

The Housing Inspector made 2,260 re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected.

General Action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875—298. Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1930—349.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 1331.

The programme for dealing with the clearance of insanitary dwellings and the improvement of bad housing conditions in the borough, which was submitted by the Council to the Ministry of Health, is as follows:—

Number of Areas.	Number of		Number of New Houses to be Provided.
	Houses.	Persons to be Displaced.	
Clearance Areas—47	1642	6240	1248
Improvement Areas—37	213	809	162
Individual Houses—... ..	4	15	3

In surveying the housing conditions in Burnley in order to prepare a programme of Clearance and Improvement Schemes, it was found that practically all the older working class property consisted of houses without adequate through ventilation, i.e., back-to-back and single houses. All the houses are stone-built and the majority of them were erected prior to 1850. They are scattered in small areas in different parts of the town and are built in close terrace formation with narrow streets and are generally devoid of modern sanitary amenities.

Of 2,511 houses which were reported upon 2,135 are back-to-back and single houses and 376 have through ventilation. Of these, 1,799 back-to-back and single dwellings and the 376 through houses must, by reason of their situation and sanitary arrangements, be regarded as unsatisfactory houses and not reasonably fit for human habitation. Thus, 2,175 houses were considered for inclusion in either Clearance or Improvement Schemes.

Included in the 2,135 back-to-back and single dwellings, there are 60 single-roomed dwellings situated beneath others which can only be dealt with by closing.

Of the 2,175 houses mentioned above, I considered that 533 were suitable for inclusion in Improvement Areas and by the demolition of 213 of these and repairs to the majority of the others, 320 houses could be made fit, at reasonable cost, for habitation.

It was considered that 1,642 houses, by reason of disrepair or structural defects or by the bad arrangement of the streets or buildings, could not be improved by opening out the areas, and all should ultimately be included in Clearance Schemes. These 1,642 houses comprise 1,059 back-to-back and 192 single houses, which lack through ventilation, and 327 houses with through

ventilation, and 64 single-room dwellings. These figures are provisional and are subject to amendment when each area is being dealt with; a number of houses included for clearance may be found capable of improvement, and conversely, some included for improvement may require demolition.

The 1,642 houses included in Clearance Schemes have been provisionally separated into 47 areas. When Clearance Orders are being made, it will probably be found necessary to further sub-divide them into smaller areas.

Clearance and Improvement Areas Dealt with during 1933.

HILL TOP CLEARANCE AREAS (NOS. 1 AND 2) were represented to the Council in 1931. No. 1 area comprised 15 dwellings and No. 2 area 51 dwellings. These 66 dwellings comprised 12 through houses, 8 single houses and 46 back-to-back houses. One was a combined house and shop, and one lock-up shop was included. The population of No. 1 area was 79 and of No 2 area 221. Orders were made in respect of these two areas on 1st March, 1933; a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 23rd May, 1933, and the Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health without any amendment.

PLANE TREE CLEARANCE AREA was represented to the Council in January, 1932. It comprised 64 dwellinghouses, one combined house and shop with an off-licence, one lock-up shop and one house used as offices.

This area consists of 41 back-to-back, 9 through, 8 single and 6 single-roomed houses and 1 cellar-dwelling. The population of the area is 206 and the density rate of population 224 persons per acre. An Order was made on 25th October, 1933; a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 10th January, 1934, and the Order was confirmed by the Minister of Health, the premises used as offices being excluded from the area.

PARK CLEARANCE AREAS (NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5) were represented to the Council in March, 1932. The premises comprised in the areas are as follows:—

Park No. 1 Area.

Back-to-back Houses ...	...	...	...	4
Single Houses ...	...	...	...	2
Single-roomed Dwellings	...	...	...	2
Lodging House	...	...	..	1
				—
				9
				—
Population of the Area	...	...	...	40

Park No. 2 Area.

Back-to-back Houses	4
Combined House and Shop	1
	—
	5
	—
Population of the Area	25

Park No. 3 Area.

Through Houses	8
Back-to-back Houses	17
Single Houses	3
Single-roomed Dwellings	14
Lodging Houses	2
Combined House and Shop	1
Lock-up Shop	1
	—
	46
	—
Population of the Area	140

Park No. 4 Area.

Back-to-back Houses	8
Lodging House	1
	—
	9
	—
Population of the Area	29

Park No. 5 Area.

Back-to-back Houses	59
Through Houses	4
Single Houses	2
Combined Houses and Shops	3
Lodging House	1
	—
	69
	—
Population of the Area	253

Orders were made in respect of these areas on 25th October, 1933, and a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 10th January, 1934.

Park Clearance Orders Nos. 1 and 2 were confirmed by the Minister of Health as submitted by the Council.

Park Clearance Order No. 3 was confirmed, subject to the exclusion of three houses in Bridge Street. The Council had not prior to the Inquiry received representations from the owners with regard to the property.

Park Clearance Order No. 4 was confirmed, subject to the exclusion of five houses in Bank Parade and one house in Park Street. Prior to the Inquiry the Council received representations from the owners regarding works to be carried out in order to make these houses fit for human habitation and the Council offered no objection to these proposals at the Inquiry. This property is excluded subject to the carrying out of works by the owners.

Park Clearance Order No. 5 was confirmed, subject to the exclusion of two houses in Raws Court, four houses in Raws Street and twelve houses in South Street. Prior to the Inquiry the Council received representations from the owners regarding works to be carried out in order to make these houses fit for human habitation and the Council offered no objection to these proposals at the Inquiry. This property is excluded subject to the carrying out of works by the owners.

Park Improvement Area.

This area was declared to be an Improvement Area in December, 1933. It comprises 18 dwellings, of which 13 are through houses, 4 are back-to-back and one is a lodging house. Undertakings have been submitted by the owners to render fit for human habitation 9 houses and to demolish the remainder.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total Number (including B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
	(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
(b)	With State Assistance under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	None

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	1,220
		Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4,141
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	749
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	3,009
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	*120
(4)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	735

*119 are included in Clearance Areas.

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	458
--	-----	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	118
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—						
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	114
	(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	93
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	75
(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	...		None

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	None
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	None

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	None

Section 5.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

A whole-time Veterinary Officer is employed on the inspection and supervision of food supplies. His duties include work under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, etc. Samples of milk and other foods for bacteriological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors.

MILK SUPPLY.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

During the year 179 samples of mixed milk have been collected from farms within and without the borough and submitted to bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these milks shows that 8 of them proved positive, this being equal to a percentage of 4·4.

In the case of a cow housed within the borough being suspected of producing milk containing tubercle bacilli, a sample of milk is collected and the animal is isolated from the rest of the herd until the result of such sample is reported upon. With regard to a cow housed outside the borough, if the examination reveals tubercle bacilli, the Medical Officers of Health of the County and the District in which the farm is situated are notified immediately.

The following is a summary of the examinations of mixed milk carried out during the year:—

(1) Collected in the town from farms within the borough:

		No. of				Percentage of			
		Samples.				Milks containing			
		Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.		Tubercle Bacilli.			
Mixed Milk	.....	36	...	—	...	—	...	36	... Nil,

(2) Collected in the town from farms outside the borough:

	No. of Samples.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Percentage of Milks containing Tubercle Bacilli.
Mixed Milk	143	...	8	...	5.5

During the year one cow with tuberculous emaciation has been condemned and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order.

The market value, total compensation paid and salvage after deduction of expenses incurred in and for purpose of salvage are as follows:—

Market Value.	Total Compensation.	Salvage after deducting Exp's.
£1 10s. 0d. ...	£1 10s. 0d. ...	£1 0s. 0d.

The actual amount paid out by the Corporation for compensation was £0 10s. 0d.

The accompanying chart gives a comparison for several years of the amount of tuberculous infection of samples of mixed milk submitted to bacteriological analysis. Although the number of samples examined each year of mixed milk produced within the borough is too small to enable a proper comparison to be made with the number from outside the borough, the chart shows that there has been a noticeable improvement in the amount of tuberculous infection in milk produced on farms in Burnley. During the five years, 1929–1933, of 178 samples of milk examined, tubercle bacilli were present in four.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

The numbers of purveyors of milk registered to sell milk within the borough are as follows:—

Total number on the register on 31st December, 1932 764

Number of new licences granted during 1933:—

(a) To sell wholesale new milk (loose)	20
(b) To sell wholesale new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles	—
(c) To retail new milk (loose)	38
(d) To retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles ...	111
	— 169

Number of licences cancelled during 1933 97

Total number on the register on 31st December, 1933 836

BLACK=NUMBER OF SAMPLES
OF MIXED MILK EXAMINED.

RED=PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES
FOUND TO CONTAIN TUBERCLE BACILLI.

150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS
WITHIN THE BOROUGH

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS
OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.





The number on the register consists of the following:—

Licences to sell new milk wholesale	92
Licences to sell new and sterilised milk wholesale in sealed bottles	5
Licences to retail new milk (loose)	254
Licences to retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles ...	485
	<hr/>
	836
	<hr/>

Of the 739 retail licences, 598 are for the sale of milk from shops.

The milk sold from these 598 shops is as follows:—

New milk (loose)	48
New milk in sealed bottles	16
Sterilised milk in sealed bottles	534
	<hr/>
	598
	<hr/>

There has been a gradual increase during the last nine years in the number of retailers of milk in the borough. This is due in the main to the large number of shops which sell sterilised milk. This sterilised milk is produced and sterilised elsewhere and distributed to the shops, from which it is sold in bottles over the counter. I view with considerable concern this gradual increase in the consumption of sterilised milk. The process of sterilisation, if properly carried out, will certainly destroy all organisms and so delay souring of the milk, and there is no method of ensuring that the milk, when sold, is "new" milk. Furthermore the process of sterilisation, if properly carried out, will destroy the valuable vitamins which are essential for the maintenance of health, particularly in the case of very young children, for whom milk is the main article of diet. The infant fed mainly on sterilised milk should have his diet supplemented by vitamins in the form of orange juice, cod liver oil, etc. A good and ample supply of Grade A, pasteurised and clean new milk is available in the town. It is, in my opinion, not wise spending for families with small income to purchase milk which, by previous treatment, has had its valuable vitamins destroyed, and to have to supplement the milk by other vitamin-containing foods.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

No designated milk is produced within the borough.

During the year four persons were licensed to sell Grade "A" milk within the borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year one person residing within the borough has been registered as a Cowkeeper.

Number of Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	40
„ Visits to the Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	93
„ Re-Visits to the Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	15
„ Cattle examined within the Borough	...	...	...	1,178
„ Visits to Dairies within the Borough	...	...	...	8
„ Milk shops	...	...	...	598
„ Visits to Milk Shops	...	...	...	300
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors	...	...	...	836

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two Dairies within the borough, to which milk is brought for distribution. In one of these the milk is pasteurised before being retailed. These premises have been inspected periodically.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 40 Farms within the borough, of which 36 are for the housing of milch cows; of the others, two are for the rearing of either pigs, poultry or calves, and two for the housing of “lying off” cattle.

108 visits have been made to the above premises and 1178 inspections of cattle made.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle	Atrophy	Hypertrophy	Induration	Total
1933	—	3	—	—	3
1932	2	6	1	—	9

There are 57 cowshed premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary conditions of them:—

		Light.		Ventilation.		Drains.		Floors.		Air Space.
Good	...	56	...	55	...	57	...	54	...	57
Fair	...	1	...	2	...	—	...	3	...	—
Bad	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—

There is a good and plentiful supply of water on all the farms. Each dairy farm has a suitable building for the storage of milk and milk vessels,

It is satisfactory to report that dairy farmers within the borough continue to maintain a high standard of cleanliness of their cowsheds, milk stores and utensils. When notices have been served, the requirements have been readily complied with.

Contamination of Milk.

Reports on the number of samples of milk examined chemically and bacteriologically and the amount of adulteration and contamination of milk will be found in the sections of this report dealing with work carried out under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928 and the Public Health Laboratory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. It was necessary to serve notices in respect of the following:—

	No. of Notices.
Cleansing, painting or repair of ice-box or refrigerator ...	2
Cleansing of premises	2
Repair of premises	3
Provision of receptacle for bones, etc.	1
Cleansing of utensils and coverings	3
Wearing of clean washable head-covering	1
	—
	12
All notices were complied with.	—

There have been no requests for the marking of meat.

The stalls on the Market have been well protected with sheets round the sides, back and top, to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of any meat, etc., exposed for sale.

Triperies and Tripe Shops.

There have been 163 visits paid to these shops, etc., and on each visit the premises were satisfactory. In only one instance was it necessary to serve a notice to have premises painted.

The food stuffs examined were, in all cases, sound, and the tubs, tanks, boxes, tins and other utensils were clean.

Public Abattoirs.

The management of the Public Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee.

The slaughter houses, lairages, walls, floors, yard and all utensils have been kept very clean and the whole of the premises disinfected each week.

There are no private slaughter houses within the borough, all animals being killed at the Public Abattoirs.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Totals
1933	4,500	3,173	32,473	248	3,783	44,177
1932	4,778	3,996	33,757	262	4,375	47,168

CARCASES DETAINED AND SUBMITTED TO A DETAILED EXAMINATION DURING 1933.

	Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Total
Passed	7	7	3	18	189	224
Condemned ... {	8	1	5	3	10	27
	6	9	—	5	1	21
Total Carcases submitted to detailed Examination	21	17	8	26	200	272

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wasted and Dropsical ...	—	4	2	1	—	7
Tuberculosis	14	—	—	—	4	18
Suffocated	—	6	6	—	—	12
Rickets	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unwholesome	—	—	—	2	2	4
Immature	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals—1933 ...	14	10	8	5	11	48
Totals—1932 ...	21	11	5	1	17	55

WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1933	6,680	295	235	176	722	8,108
1932	9,773	270	168	182	1,052	11,445

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

	Cows		Heifers		Bulls		Bullocks		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		Total	
	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected
1933	21	10	1	—	7	2	19	2	—	—	—	—	162	11	210	25
1932	19	13	2	—	3	—	19	7	1	1	—	—	157	7	201	28

Apart from the whole carcasses enumerated in the foregoing tables, portions of carcasses and other food stuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered, both in the Abattoirs and in other premises. The following is a list of these food stuffs which were found not to be fit for human food:—

Total Weight.

	lbs.
9 Forequarters of Beef	1393
3 Hindquarters of Beef	434
2 Forequarters of Pork	45
1 Leg of Pork	39½
Pieces of Beef, Veal, etc.	232
Fish	30½
Total	2174

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total weight of all carcasses condemned	3	12	1	16
Total weight of parts of carcasses and other foods condemned	—	19	1	18
Total weight of ALL Meat and other foods condemned	4	11	3	6

All condemned carcasses and parts of carcasses were disposed of to artificial manure manufacturers.

VISITS MADE TO DIFFERENT PREMISES FOR THE INSPECTION OF FOOD STUFFS.

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	...	...	...	417
" " Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	528
" " Fish Shops	...	...	...	460
" " Fruit Shops	...	...	...	561
" " Wholesale Shops	...	...	...	442
" " Charlton's Yard	...	...	...	135*
" " Collinge's Yard	...	...	...	135*
" " Harrison's Yard	...	...	...	135*
" " Sunter's Yard	...	...	...	135*
" " Stockdale's Yard	...	...	...	135*
" " Co-operative Society	...	...	...	56*
" " Cold Air Stores	...	...	...	89
" " Triperies and Tripe Shops	...	...	...	163
" " Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	...	...	...	32
" " Cattle Market	...	...	...	36
" " Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	29
				<hr/>
				3,488
				<hr/>

* During the visits for inspection of food stuffs to the premises of these wholesale Cattle and Pig Dealers, the premises were also inspected and found to be kept in good repair, clean and disinfected several times during the year. The total inspections of these wholesale Dealers' premises numbered 731.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1894.

Swine Fever Order, 1908.

On 22nd April, 1933, a case of Swine Fever occurred in a piggery within the Borough. Precautions were taken to prevent spread of the disease and cleansing and disinfection of the premises were carried out. Restrictions were removed on 8th July, 1933.

Number of Store Pigs which entered the Borough	
under licence	...
Number of Fat Pigs which entered the Borough under	
licence	...
	274
	468

Number of Fat Pigs which entered the Abattoirs from				
Local Lairages under licence	...	...	...	362
Number of Fat Pigs which entered the Abattoirs from				
outside the Borough under licence	...	...	...	684
Total				1,788

Poultry Act, 1912.

Thirty-six visits have been made to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates used for the storage of poultry, most of which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the inclement weather the birds are well protected with sheets, and no cases of overcrowding were noticed.

Sheep Scab Double Dipping Order, 1928.

This Order provides that all sheep and lambs shall be dipped in some disinfectant for the prevention of sheep scab at least twice a year. Under this Order 741 animals were dipped:—

	August.		October.		November.		December.
Ewes ...	136	...	190	...	19	...	25
Lambs...	90	...	210	...	20	...	—
Tups ...	50	...	—	...	1	...	—
	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total ...	276	...	400	...	40	...	25

During the year there have been no cases under the following Orders:—

- (1) Anthrax Order of 1928.
- (2) Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.
- (3) Sheep Scab Order, 1928.
- (4) Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1928.
- (5) Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.

Animal Transit Order.

During the year frequent visits have been made to the Station to examine the trucks which are used for the conveyance of cattle, etc., these being generally found in good repair and clean. The cattle landing premises were also in a satisfactory condition, the pens having been washed down and disinfected several times each week.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The administration of this Act is carried out by the Public Health Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector being the officer appointed by the Local Authority. Samples obtained for chemical analysis are submitted to the Borough Analyst. Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1933.

NATURE	FORMAL		INFORMAL		TOTAL	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	188	4	31	7	219	11
Butter	33	—	—	—	33	—
Cheese	—	—	12	—	12	—
Cream	—	—	11	—	11	—
Condensed Milk	—	—	15	—	15	—
Sausages	1	—	8	1	9	1
Jam	—	—	10	—	10	—
Lard	—	—	10	—	10	—
Shredded Suet ...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	9	—	9	—
Sultanas	—	—	6	—	6	—
Candied Peel ...	—	—	6	—	6	—
Malt and Cod						
Liver Oil ...	—	—	3	—	3	—
Biscuits	—	—	1	—	1	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	10	—	10	—
Mercury Ointment	2	—	4	4	6	4
Whisky	—	1	12	1	12	2
Rum	—	2	4	2	4	4
Total ...	224	7	162	15	386	22

Particulars of Formal Adulterated Samples and Action Taken.

Milk Milk	18% deficient in fat ... 13% deficient in fat ...	}	These were from the same producer who was warned, and by alteration in his feed- ing and methods, subsequent- ly produced milk of better quality.
----------------------------	--	---	--

Milk	...	...	5%	deficient in fat	...	{ The vendors were warned, and by alteration in their feeding and methods, subsequently produced milk of better quality.
Milk	...	...	6.5%	deficient in fat	...	
Whisky	...	...	8.2%	added water	...	Proceedings taken—fine 20/-
Rum	...	...	10.2%	added water	...	Proceedings taken—fine £2, costs £2 2s. 0d.
Rum	...	...	3.8%	added water	...	Warned. No proceedings.

Particulars of Informal Adulterated Samples.

Milk	...	...	...	...	13%	deficient in fat.
Milk	...	...	...	...	3.5%	added water.
Milk	...	...	...	...	13%	deficient in fat.
Milk	...	...	...	...	13%	deficient in fat.
Milk	...	...	...	...	10%	deficient in fat.
Milk	...	...	...	...	20%	deficient in fat and 4.7% added water.
Milk	...	...	...	...	16½%	deficient in fat.
Sausage	...	...	...	...	348	parts per million SO ₂ , not declared.
Mercury Ointment	...	...	...	...	85%	deficient in mercury.
Mercury Ointment	...	...	...	...	85%	deficient in mercury.
Mercury Ointment	...	...	...	...	85%	deficient in mercury.
Mercury Ointment	...	...	...	...	62%	deficient in mercury.
Whisky	...	...	...	...	11%	added water.
Rum	...	...	...	...	10.4%	added water.
Rum	...	...	...	...	4%	added water.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action has been necessary under this Act.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

No conditions were observed that suggested the necessity of taking action under these Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

15 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, and were found to conform in all respects with the Regulations and the statements on the labels.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, were, when considered necessary or desirable,

examined for preservatives, and prohibited colouring matters. One informal sample of sausage was found to contain preservative and was not so labelled.

Nutrition.

Dissemination of knowledge of nutrition formed part of the general health propaganda carried out during the year, particularly in the talks given to mothers at the Infant Clinics. During routine inspection of school children, the number of children found to be malnourished showed a considerable increase over that of previous years. Vide my report as School Medical Officer (pages 21 and 22).

Section 6.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and
other Diseases.

In the Appendix (Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7) will be found the numbers, age groups, ward distribution and seasonal prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1933, together with the number reported yearly since 1915.

The following table shows the prevalence of the chief notifiable infectious diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during the year, together with the case rate per 100,000 population, as compared with the decennial average 1923-1932.

DISEASE.	1933			1923—1932	
	BURNLEY		England and Wales	BURNLEY	
	No. of Cases notified	Case Rate per 100,000 of population	Case Rate per 100,000 of population	Average No. of Cases notified	Case Rate per 100,000 of population
Smallpox	—	—	2	22	22
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	159	166	118	116	115
Erysipelas	60	63	45	69	69
Scarlet Fever	760	792	321	236	234
Enteric Fever	2	2	4	9	9
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	256	267	...	205	204
Measles and German Measles ...	2367	2468	...	1177	1169

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and Measles showed a higher incidence during 1933 than the decennial average for 1923-1932,

The number of deaths and the case mortality of the chief Infectious Diseases are given in the following table.

DISEASE.	1933		1923—1932	
	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 cases	Average No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 cases
Diphtheria	13	81·8	8·2	70·6
Erysipelas	2	33·3	2·5	36·1
Scarlet Fever	3	4·0	1·9	8·0
Enteric Fever	—	—	1·5	170·5
Measles	22	9·3	12·7	10·8

Smallpox.

There were no notifications received during 1933 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Vaccination.

Mr. G. Moorhouse, the Vaccination Officer transferred from the Board of Guardians and who continued as Vaccination Officer for Burnley County Borough and No. 6 Area of Lancashire, retired on 30th September, 1933. In order that closer co-operation between the vaccination and other health services should be effected, Mr. H. V. Hartley, Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department was appointed to succeed Mr. Moorhouse, as Vaccination Officer for the Borough, in addition to his other duties.

Of 1,184 infants whose births were registered during 1932, only 297 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1934, equivalent to 25·1%. The total number of children under 14 years who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1933 was 421. The extent of infant vaccination in Burnley compares unfavourably with that of many towns of similar size.

Scarlet Fever.

There have been 760 cases notified as compared with 178 the previous year, and 194 in 1931. There were 3 deaths during the year.

The Morbidity Rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years are given below;—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases per 100,000 of population	74	204	144	102	143	481	242	195	183	792
No. of Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	3
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	—	—	—	—	·01	·08	·01	—	—	·03
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	—	—	—	—	7·0	16·6	4·1	—	—	4·0

During the last five months of 1933, an epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred in Burnley, which was the largest epidemic of this particular disease in the town for the last thirty years. 760 cases occurred during the year, of which 609 occurred between August 1st and the end of the year. Investigation was made into the home conditions of each case and where home conditions were such that the patient could be isolated and nursed at home removal to hospital was not effected. Of the total cases throughout the year, only 436 or 57% were removed to hospital. As the epidemic extended to the neighbouring districts, which are constituent members of the Burnley District Joint Hospital Board, the isolation hospital accommodation was taxed severely.

The cases under treatment during 1933 varied considerably in severity. The majority of the cases were mild but complications, particularly otorrhœa, were more frequent than in previous years. Uncomplicated cases were discharged from hospital at the end of the fourth week of disease.

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified:—

	Cases.			Deaths.		
Under 1	1	...	...	—	...	...
From 1 to 2	4	...	...	—	...	...
„ 2 to 3	26	...	...	—	...	...
„ 3 to 4	51	...	...	—	...	...
„ 4 to 5	66	...	...	—	...	...
„ 5 to 10	315	...	...	2	...	...
„ 10 to 15	218	...	...	1	...	...
„ 15 to 20	40	...	...	—	...	...
„ 20 to 35	33	...	...	—	...	...
„ 35 to 45	6	...	...	—	...	...
„ 45 to 65 ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...
65 and over ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...
	760	...	...	3	...	...

Diphtheria and Immunization.

Diphtheria was more prevalent during 1933 than during the seven previous years. 159 notifications were received, an increase of 73 over the previous year. 142 (89%) cases were removed to hospital. Nine of these cases were carriers and showed no clinical evidence of the disease apart from the presence of the infective organism. The greatest demand on the hospital beds was during the last four months of the year. As in the previous year, diphtheria was of a severe type and cardiac complications were numerous. Thirteen deaths occurred.

An analysis of the death rate of diphtheria in Burnley during the last twenty years shows that from 1914 to 1918, the rate varied between 100 and 166, the average for the quinquennium being 132. There followed a definite fall in the death rate, which continued, with the exception of the year 1922, at less than a 100. The quinquennial averages for 1919-23 and 1924-28 were 75 and 71 respectively. In 1932, however, the death rate rose again to 116 and in 1933 it was 82. In view of the severity of the type of diphtheria during the last two years it is incumbent upon parents to have their children protected by inoculation. A clinic for the immunization of children against diphtheria was established in April. This clinic has been made known as widely as possible by means of articles in the Press, notices to parents of school children, and since 8th November, 1933, notices have been sent out to the parents of infants who reach their first birthday. The response has been disappointing. During the nine months of 1933 in which the clinic functioned, only 46 children of pre-school age and 175 school children were immunized.

The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths and the mortality rate of diphtheria for the last ten years:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases per 100,000 of population	100	159	143	155	94	137	90	86	88	166
No. of Deaths	8	15	9	8	8	7	7	3	10	13
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·08	·15	·09	·08	·07	·07	·07	·03	·10	0·13
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	77·7	92·0	60·6	52·0	84·2	51·1	77·7	34·9	116·3	81·8

The ages of the notified cases and ages of death are as follows:—

					Cases.		Deaths.
Under	1	...	...	...	—	...	—
From	1 to 2	...	...	...	6	...	1
„	2 to 3	...	...	...	7	...	1
„	3 to 4	...	...	...	9	...	1
„	4 to 5	...	...	...	11	...	1
„	5 to 10	...	...	...	68	...	8
„	10 to 15	...	...	...	39	...	1
„	15 to 20	...	...	...	4	...	—
„	20 to 35	...	...	...	15	...	—
„	35 to 45	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	45 to 65	...	...	...	—	...	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
					159	...	13

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.—There were 1,702 swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, and 176 of these were positive. 453 of the swabs were sent by private practitioners in respect of Burnley residents.

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, phials containing 500 units for prophylactic purposes, and phials containing 8,000 units for treatment, are available.

124 phials of 8,000 units and 2 phials of 500 units have been supplied to medical men. The Anti-toxin is available for any person residing in the Borough on a written order from any medical man. It can be obtained at the Public Health Office during the day and at the Central Police Station, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 9 a.m.

THE IMMUNIZATION CLINIC is held weekly in the School Clinic premises. From its commencement in April, 1933, to the end of the year, the numbers dealt with were as follows:—

					Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.
Shick Tested	...	...	...	...	32	—
Re-attendances for Interpretation of the Shick Test	...	...	...	...	55	—
Number Immunized	...	...	...	...	46	175
Attendances for Immunization	...	...	...	...	138	543

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.

Only two cases were notified, both of which were Paratyphoid B. infections. They were notified from, and isolated in, general hospitals.

The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of enteric fever for the last ten years:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases per 100,000 of population ...	22.2	5.0	21.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.0
No. of Deaths ...	5	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.048	—	.02	—	.01	.02	.01	.01	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases ...	217.5	—	95.2	—	200	286	200	333	—	—

The ages of the persons notified are as follows:—

	Cases.			Deaths.		
Under 10	—	—
From 10 to 15	—	—
„ 15 to 20	—	—
„ 20 to 35	2	...	...	—
			—			—
Total	2	...	...	...	—
		—				—

During the year 52 Widal Tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, of which 32 were in respect of residents of the borough.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever and 34 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Four deaths were attributed to Puerperal Fever.

Further particulars regarding the incidence of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are to be found under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Erysipelas.

Sixty cases were notified, as against 49 last year. There were two deaths as against three last year. Of the 60 cases 2 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The ages of the cases and deaths are:—

				Cases.		Deaths.	
Under	5	...	...	1	...	...	—
From	5 to 10	...	...	2	...	...	—
„	10 to 15	...	...	2	...	...	—
„	15 to 20	...	...	—	...	...	—
„	20 to 35	...	...	10	...	...	—
„	35 to 45	...	...	10	...	...	—
„	45 to 65	...	...	26	...	...	1
65 and over	...	...	...	9	...	...	1
				—			—
Total				60	...	...	2
				—			—

Measles.

The Borough of Burnley (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, requires the notification of all cases of Measles and German Measles to the Medical Officer of Health. An epidemic of Measles, which commenced in October, 1932, continued during the first quarter of 1933. 2,356 cases of Measles and 11 cases of German Measles were notified in 1933, of which 22 died, giving a case mortality of 9·3 per 1,000. In the previous year there were 338 cases and no deaths.

Thirty-two cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, the majority being cases which developed Measles while undergoing treatment in general hospitals for other conditions.

An analysis of the ages at notification and at death appear below:—

				Cases		Deaths	
				Measles	German Measles	From Measles	
Under	1	...	...	92	1	...	2
From	1 to 2	...	...	215	—	...	10
„	2 to 3	...	...	300	2	...	5
„	3 to 4	...	...	354	—	...	1
„	4 to 5	...	...	459	2	...	2
„	5 to 10	...	...	899	6	...	2
„	10 to 15	...	...	31	—	...	—
„	15 to 20	...	...	3	—	...	—
„	20 to 35	...	...	2	—	...	—
„	35 to 45	...	...	1	—	...	—
„	45 to 65	...	...	—	—	...	—
65 and over	...	...	...	—	—	...	—
				—	—		—
Total				2,356	11	...	22
				—	—		—
				2,367			

The figures relating to Morbidity and Mortality for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Cases.		Number of Deaths.		Mortality Rate per 1,000 Cases		Mortality Rate per 1,000 of population.	
1924	...	614	...	8	...	13.0	...	0.08
1925	...	2,323	...	48	...	20.6	...	0.47
1926	...	2,220	...	9	...	4.0	...	0.09
1927	...	1,192	...	32	...	26.8	...	0.32
1928	...	1,405	...	8	...	5.7	...	0.08
1929	...	235	...	3	...	12.8	...	0.03
1930	...	2,373	...	10	...	4.2	...	0.10
1931	...	878	...	8	...	11.4	...	0.08
1932	...	338	...	—	...	—	...	—
1933	...	2,367	...	22	...	9.3	...	0.21

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ten notifications were received. Particulars of these cases are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Only one case was notified during the year under review.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

3 cases were notified during 1933. One was a child between 2 and 3 years of age; one between 15 and 20, and one over 65 years of age. Two deaths from encephalitis lethargica occurred during the year.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

Pneumonia:—

Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	...	208
Notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia	...	48

There was a slight increase over the previous year in the incidence of and mortality from acute primary pneumonia. Nine cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment and many others to the Municipal and Victoria General Hospitals.

Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.—Incidence and Mortality during the last Twelve Years.

Year	Estimated population (Mid-year)	No. of notifications Received	Case Rate per 1,000 population	Total No. of deaths	Mortality per 1,000 population	Mortality per 1,000 cases
1922	105,100	104	0.99	129	1.23	1240
1923	104,800	95	0.91	132	1.26	1389
1924	103,400	143	1.38	151	1.46	1056
1925	102,300	176	1.72	139	1.36	790
1926	99,600	173	1.74	100	1.00	578
1927	99,270	210	2.12	99	1.00	471
1928	100,700	211	2.10	74	0.73	351
1929	100,200	300	2.99	113	1.13	377
1930	99,700	195	1.96	59	0.59	303
1931	99,180	319	3.22	70	0.71	219
1932	97,210	226	2.32	52	0.53	230
1933	95,900	248	2.59	61	0.64	250

In view of the importance of giving mixed types 1 and 2 Anti-pneumococcus Serum early in cases of pneumonia, a small stock is kept in the Public Health Office for issue at cost price to medical practitioners requiring it in an emergency for the treatment of pneumonia.

Malaria.

One case, a recurrence of a previous infection contracted abroad, was notified.

Dysentery.

Three cases of Bacillary Dysentery (Flexner) occurred. These were diagnosed after admission to the Municipal Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Two cases were notified. One was removed to the Isolation Hospital; the second was diagnosed in the Municipal Hospital.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

These cases are brought to the notice of the Health Department through notification from Head Teachers of schools and School Attendance Officers, or are discovered by School Nurses or Health Visitors in the course of their

routine visits to homes. A few are reported by parents. Most of the cases are visited by the Infectious Diseases Inspector, School Nurse or Health Visitors and advice on isolation and the prevention of spread of the disease is given.

The following are the number of cases reported:—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	49
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	128
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	4

Arrangements were made with the District Nursing Association for the home-nursing of 6 cases of infectious disease. The nurses made 79 visits.

Influenza.

Although influenza did not manifest itself in epidemic forms, 59 deaths were attributed to it, as compared with 29 in the previous year. Forty-eight cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. The age groups of those who died of influenza were as follows:—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	1
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 2 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 25 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	24
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total						59

The complications of influenza which caused death are as follows:—

Respiratory Complications	...	...	...	28
Cardiac Complications	...	...	...	24
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1

No cases of ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, UNDULANT FEVER, or PSITTACOSIS were brought to the notice of the Health Department during 1933.

Rheumatism.

No hospital beds are maintained specifically for the treatment of cases of rheumatism, but accommodation is available in the medical wards of both the Municipal Hospital and the Victoria Hospital. During the three years 1931-33, particular attention has been paid to the incidence, predisposing

causes and sequelæ of rheumatic manifestations in elementary school children. A short report on the observations during these three years is given in my report as School Medical Officer (pages 56 to 60).

Cancer.

Statistics of deaths from cancer are given on page 20. The arrangements for bed accommodation, diagnosis and treatment of cancer were described in my Report for 1931. No change in the arrangements has occurred. Patients requiring deep X-Ray Therapy, for whom no beds are immediately available in Victoria Hospital, are accommodated in the Municipal Hospital and transferred to the X-Ray Department of Victoria Hospital for treatment.

The Surgeon in charge of the Radium Department of Victoria Hospital, in his report for the year ending 30th November, 1933, states that the waiting list of the Radium and Cancer Clinic still remains high and that for the last five years the work of the Cancer Clinic has been done under great difficulties owing to the shortage of beds.

The statistics of the Radium and Cancer Clinic are as follows:—

Number of patients registered on the books	...	689
Number admitted to hospital	... ..	433
Number of out-patients treated	... ..	312
Number of daily treatments	... ..	7836
Number of progress attendances	... ..	4353
Number of plaques made	... ..	325
Number of photographs taken	... ..	855
Number of X-Ray investigations	... ..	87
Number waiting for treatment	... ..	70

The Victoria Hospital is equipped with 330 mgms. of radium and as there is an arrangement for the transfer of Municipal Hospital patients to Victoria Hospital for radium treatment, no arrangements were made to utilise the facilities provided in a National Radium Centre.

In 1933, the Visiting Committee of the National Radium Commission visited the Victoria Hospital Radium Clinic and following their report, the National Radium Commission indicated, early in 1934, that they were prepared, subject to compliance with certain terms and conditions, to grant recognition to Victoria Hospital as a Hospital undertaking radium treatment on lines approved by the Commission. The period of recognition is for three years and thereafter recognition may be granted for such further period or periods as may be arranged.

The records kept by the Registrar of the Cancer Clinic in Victoria Hospital are on the lines suggested by the Commission on Cancer. It has, therefore,

been considered inadvisable to duplicate enquiries by undertaking investigations on the lines suggested in Circular 1136.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is administered by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the constituent authorities. The total population of the areas of the four constituent Local Authorities is 135,108 (census, 1931).

The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health is the Resident Medical Officer.

During the year under review the hospital has been unusually busy, the number of patients who underwent treatment being much in excess of previous years. This was accounted for by the extensive epidemic of scarlet fever in the second half of the year and a somewhat higher prevalence of diphtheria generally throughout the year, but more particularly in the last quarter.

Fifty-seven patients were under treatment at the end of 1932. The admissions during 1933 numbered 890, making a total of 947 patients under treatment during the year. This number is the highest recorded in any one year since the hospital was opened. The high incidence of scarlet fever from August, 1933, to January, 1934, demanded full use of all the beds available. Block III., which is generally used for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, had to be evacuated in September and opened for the reception of cases of scarlet fever. Scarlet fever cases again predominated, being 576 or 65% of the total admissions. The number of cases of diphtheria admitted was 176 or 20%.

In recent years increased use has been made of the cubicle block for the treatment of puerperal infections. The accommodation available was utilised both by local authorities which are constituent members of the Board, and other neighbouring authorities.

Of the total admissions, 658 or 74% were from the Burnley County Borough; 5% were from Burnley Rural District; 5.5% were from Brierfield Urban District; 5.5% were from Padiham Urban District; and 10% were from the areas of neighbouring local authorities which are not constituent members of the Joint Board. The three beds reserved for cases from the Borough of Colne were in continuous occupation throughout the year and frequently additional cases were received, as many as 10 patients from Colne being under treatment at one period.

A separate Report is issued of the work of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and Smallpox Hospital for the year 1933.

The accompanying table gives particulars of the Burnley residents admitted to the Board's Hospital during 1933, apart from those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

DISEASE.	In Hospital 31/12/32	Admitted in 1933	Dis- charged	Died	Remaining 31/12/33	Average Stay in Hospital of those discharged
Scarlet Fever	14	436	390	3	57	days 30
Diphtheria	2	142	102	13	29	39
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—	9
Pneumonia	—	9	8	1	—	} 19
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	1	11	8	4	—	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	2	—	2	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—	
Measles	—	30	27	3	—	
German Measles	—	2	2	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	
Total	17	638	543 *	26	86	

Blindness.

The Blind Persons Acts are administered by the Special Service Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind.

REGISTER OF THE BLIND:—

Number of new cases during 1933	...	...	...	30
Deaths during 1933	...	...	...	15
Removals from register during 1933	...	...	...	3
Number on register on 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	231
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	92

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

DISINFECTION.

The rooms of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray. Clothing, bedding, etc., are, where necessary, removed to the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station for steam disinfection. During the epidemic of Scarlet Fever, economy was effected by disinfecting bedding, etc., in the houses in many instances.

The statistics of domiciliary investigation of infectious disease and disinfection are as follows:—

Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	1,541
Visits to suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	69
Visits to cases of Measles	...	...	...	2,087
Houses Disinfected (1,134 rooms)	...	...	...	976
Number of times Steam Disinfector used	...	...	...	535
Hospital Wards Disinfected	...	...	...	88
School Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	11
Clinic Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	73
Workrooms Disinfected	...	...	...	14
Beds Disinfected	...	...	...	158
Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, etc., etc., Disinfected	...	...	...	1,478
Clothing Disinfected*	...	...	...	260
Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	627
Maternity Hospital Beds, Pillows, Blankets etc., Disinfected	...	...	...	123
Open-Air School, Blankets Disinfected	...	...	...	422
Verminous Persons Cleansed (17 persons)	...	...	}	318
Sulphur Bath Treatment of Scabies (33 persons)	...	...

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. Priestley, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1933.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	positive	...	120	654
negative	...	534	1,702	70	122
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	...	positive	...	176	147
negative	...	1,526	12	58	70
Hairs for ringworm	...	positive	...	12	70
negative	...	58	122	32	355
Tissues for section	...	...	...	...	122
Pus and exudates	...	...	...	...	147
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...	...	...	...	52
Urines	...	...	...	...	256
Fæces	...	...	...	...	56
Widal tests	...	...	...	...	52
Blood counts, cultures, and typing tests	...	...	...	...	122
Waters	...	...	...	...	32
Milks for bacterial count, etc.	...	...	...	...	355
Milks for T.B. by animal inoculation	...	...	...	...	190
Other tests by animal inoculation	...	...	...	...	4
Vaccines made	...	...	...	...	42
Various specimens unclassified	...	...	...	...	2
					3,858

V.D. EXAMINATIONS:

for spirochætes	...	...	...	13	
for gonococci	...	...	...	612	
Wassermann tests	...	...	...	877	
Precipitation tests	...	...	...	834	2,336
Total					6,194

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL:

	Burnley P.H.D. & Clinics	Municipal Hospitals	Victoria Hospital	Practi- tioners	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough	Rish U.D.C.
T.B. ...	141	101	24	333	19	1	19	16	—
r K.L.B.	209	106	647	453	58	109	34	81	5
tinea ...	69	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	—	37	73	12	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	18	23	81	25	—	—	—	—	—
s	—	15	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	66	117	54	17	1	—	—	1	—
... ..	1	31	15	6	1	—	2	—	—
... ..	—	19	8	5	10	1	6	3	—
... ..	4	18	84	15	—	—	—	1	—
... ..	16	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	1
nts ...	338	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	—
T.B. ...	188	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
mal tests	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	6	—	16	20	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1056	471	1039	887	115	111	71	102	6

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS:

	For Spirochaetes	For Gonococcus		Wass. tests	Precip't'n tests
		micro.	culture		
Burnley:					
Treatment Clinic ...	6	272	28	124	124
Practitioners	1	78	11	479	447
Lancashire C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic ...	6	180	7	58	58
Practitioners	—	27	1	178	168
West Riding C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic ...	—	8	—	9	9
Practitioners	—	—	—	29	28
Total	13	565	47	877	834

III. Comparison of the last six years.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
General specimens...	3,806	3,121	2,888	3,031	3,450	3,826
V.D. specimens ...	1,116	917	976	1,237	2,680	2,336
Total	4,922	4,038	3,864	4,268	6,130	6,162

The general specimens show an increase on last year of 11·9%, and the highest total passing through this laboratory in any year.

It will be noted that towards the end of the year another authority—the Rishton Urban District Council—arranged to send infectious disease specimens to this laboratory.

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 190 animals have been inoculated with milk sediments for evidence of the presence of tubercle bacilli ; 188 for the Burnley Corporation and 2 for the Padiham Urban District Council. Of these, nine showed tuberculous infection, a percentage of 4·7. The percentage of tuberculous milks found here in the last six years is shown in the following table:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
No. of milks examined ...	180	158	184	196	187	190
Positive for T.B.	10	4	9	11	12	9
Percentage positive ...	5·5	2·5	4·9	5·6	6·4	4·7

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk, 1933.

As in former years a comparison of the ordinary vended milk samples examined during the year 1933 with those of previous years is submitted,

Table I. Average Counts.

Year	MORNING MILKS		EVENING MILKS	
	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands
1925	139	199.1	73	378.8
1926	128	118.3	63	110.3
1927	249	34.9	123	98.7
1928	253	36.9	146	108.7
1929	235	67.2	125	172.4
1930	260	30.3	120	118.2
1931	274	33.1	125	48.5
1932	292	52.7	108	105.8
1933	226	15.4	98	18.1

Table II. Percentage showing Pollution by Lactose Fermenting Organisms.

Year			Not in 0.1 cc.	In 0.1, not 0.01 cc.	In 0.01 cc.
1925	...	...	33.6	28.6	37.6
1926	...	...	43.7	23.3	33.0
1927	...	...	53.4	25.6	21.0
1928	...	...	59.9	24.3	15.8
1929	...	...	58.9	20.4	20.6
1930	...	...	57.6	22.1	20.2
1931	...	...	60.2	19.7	20.0
1932	...	...	61.0	21.0	18.0
1933	...	...	68.5	20.4	11.1

Table III. Percentage in each Standard Group.

Our Standard Groups are as follows:—

Group I.	...	not over 10,000 per cc.
Group II.	...	10,000 to 30,000 per cc.
Group III.	...	30,000 to 50,000 per cc.
Group IV.	...	50,000 to 100,000 per cc.
Group V.	...	100,000 to 200,000 per cc.
Group VI.	...	200,000 to 500,000 per cc.
Group VII.	...	over 500,000 per cc.

Year	No. of milks examined	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Group V.	Group VI.	Group VII.
1925	223	5.3	28.1	15.7	18.8	10.2	5.0	16.1
1926	197	8.6	26.4	15.7	22.3	13.2	8.6	5.0
1927	389	31.6	31.8	11.5	10.8	6.9	2.3	4.8
1928	402	37.5	37.8	9.7	7.0	2.7	2.2	3.0
1929	360	39.1	30.7	9.5	8.1	2.4	3.0	7.0
1930	380	38.1	32.9	12.4	7.9	3.7	3.9	1.0
1931	400	46.5	33.2	7.2	6.0	4.5	1.0	1.5
1932	400	49.7	28.2	8.5	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.5
1933	324	68.7	18.2	5.1	5.1	1.5	1.1	0.2

In the report for 1930 a series of averages was drawn up, based on the previous four years figures, of what might be expected as minimum standards for ordinary vended milks. The following table shows a comparison between these standards and the figures for 1933.

Table IV.

	Standard.	1933
1. Average count of morning milks ...	... 41,800	... 15,400
2. Average count of evening milks ...	... 124,000	... 18,100
3. Percentage with count of under 10,000 per cc. ...	... 36.5	... 68.7
4. Percentage with count of under 30,000 per cc. ...	... 69.9	... 86.9
5. Percentage with count of over 200,000 per cc. ...	... 6.8	... 1.3

In other words, of the 324 milks examined in 1933, 283 reached the highest standard in count of the Ministry of Health ; and only 5 were above the lowest standard. The figures given above show that there has been a progressive improvement in the bacterial content of the milk retailed in the Borough during the last seven years, and in 1933, the samples examined were of a very high standard of purity.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, 1933.

SUMMARY OF RADIOGRAPHIC WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1933.

Referred from	Wrist	Knee	Arm	Pelvis	Foot	Chest	Ankle	Finger	Spine	Hip	Leg	Shoulder	Hand	Total
Point														
Capital	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
culosis														
pensary	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	40
l Clinic	5	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	16
tioners	—	1	—	1	—	34	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	38
pædic Clinic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Air School	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
en Road														
ectious														
ases														
pital	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	5	2	1	2	5	81	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	104

The X-Ray Department is housed in the basement of the clinic premises in Elizabeth Street, and consists of an examination room, developing room and dressing room.

Section 7.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations received each year since all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable is shown below.

No. of Primary Notifications.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1913	194	107	301
1914	149	62	211
1915	149	74	223
1916	135	100	235
1917	145	74	219
1918	124	56	180
1919	126	59	185
1920	110	56	166
1921	122	63	185
1922	155	78	233
1923	172	85	257
1924	143	92	235
1925	126	85	211
1926	120	68	188
1297	100	72	172
1128	131	60	191
1929	100	52	152
1930	112	55	167
1931	92	46	138
1932	115	57	172
1933	86	53	139

Notification Register.

At the end of 1933 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 599 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total cases.
205	168	373	...	99	127	226
						599

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1933 are as follows:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES						DEATHS					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5	—	—	—	4	7	11	—	—	—	4	3	7
5—10	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	—	—	1	1	2
10—15	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—20	5	2	7	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	—	1
20—25	8	8	16	3	2	5	7	1	8	1	—	1
25—35	16	8	24	2	5	7	10	9	19	2	—	2
35—45	9	4	13	—	4	4	8	3	11	1	1	2
45—55	10	6	16	1	2	3	8	4	12	—	—	—
55—65	8	4	12	2	2	4	5	4	9	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	2	4	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total ...	58	34	92	25	34	59	44	22	66	12	6	18

Notifications.

155 formal notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were received during the year; 16 of these were duplicates, leaving 139 primary notifications. In addition 12 new cases came to the knowledge of the Department otherwise than by formal notification under the above Regulations, i.e., from the local Registrar's death returns 7, transferable deaths transfers from 1, other areas 4.

The total number of new cases was therefore 151, of which there were 92 Pulmonary and 59 Non-Pulmonary.

Non-notification and Late Notification.

The source of 8 of the new cases coming to the knowledge of the department, other than by notification, was the Death Returns. In the case of those dying in the borough the doctor certifying the death was communicated with regarding non-notification and satisfactory explanations were obtained.

The rate of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 9.5% compared with 6.4% in 1932. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases.	Percentage of non-notified Cases.
Pulmonary.	Non- pulmonary.	Total.		
3	5	8	84	9.5%

The following figures, showing the interval between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, are an indication of the efficiency of notification.

	Insured N.H.I.		Non- Insured.		Total.
Under one week	4	...	3	...	7
Between one week and one month	3	...	—	...	3
„ 1—2 months	4	...	2	...	6
„ 2—3 months	4	...	—	...	4
„ 3—4 months	—	...	1	...	1
„ 4—5 months	—	...	—	...	—
„ 5—6 months	3	...	1	...	4
„ 6—9 months	4	...	2	...	6
„ 9—12 months	5	...	—	...	5
„ 1—2 years	9	...	—	...	9
„ 2—3 years	6	...	—	...	6
Over 3 years	11	...	1	...	12
Not notified	1	...	2	...	3
					—
			Total	...	66
					—

Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1933, 55% were notified only within a year previous to date of death. The number of such cases is the same as in the previous year. An increasing number of patients suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis are being referred to the Tuberculosis Officer by medical practitioners. The majority of the new cases in 1933 were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer before being notified.

Occupations of 139 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades	35	...	9
Miners	3	...	2
Engineers, Mechanics and Motor Drivers	6	...	1
Painters	2	...	—
Dressmakers, Tailors, etc.	—	...	2
Shopkeepers, Assistants, etc.	4	...	1
Bakers, Confectioners, etc.	—	...	2
Salesmen	2	...	—
Clerks, Typists, etc.	4	.	—

Pulmonary. Non-Pulmonary.

Housework, Cleaners, Laundresses,			
Waitresses	9	...	7
Other Artisans	6	...	1
General Labourers	10	...	1
Music Hall Artist	—	...	1
Nurses, School Teachers	1	...	2
No Occupation	4	...	2
School Children	—	...	15
Under School Age	—	...	7
	—		—
Total	86	...	53
	—		—

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

	Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary	31	15	17	11	—	—	7	5	86
Non-Pulmonary	3	5	3	3	6	6	10	17	53

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

Non-Pulmonary. Pulmonary.

1 Room	—	...	—
2 Rooms	2	...	—
3 „	6	...	2
4 „	33	...	13
Over 4	33	...	11
Institutions	12	...	27
	—		—
Total	86	...	53
	—		—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.	Non-	
	Pulmonary	Pulmonary
Bedfast	20	11
At Home, not Bedfast	44	8
Working	10	4
Attending School	—	3
Institutions	12	27
	—	—
Total	86	53
	—	—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	32
Bed, but not room to self	8
Sleeps with other person	30
Bed in living-room	4
Institutions	12
	—
Total	86
	—

The 30 pulmonary cases who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first named being the one suffering from the disease.

Husband with Wife	18
Wife with Husband	6
Child with Parent	—
Parent with Child	1
Adult with Adult	5
Child with Child	—
	—
Total	30
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Non-	
	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.
Under 3 months	—	11
1—3 months	30	—
3—6 „	28	6
6—9 „	9	2
9—12 „	1	—
1—2 years	3	1
Over 2 years	3	6
Institutions	12	27
	—	—
Total	86	53
	—	—

It will be seen from the above that the average duration of the illness, which will be certainly understated, of the 74 pulmonary cases not in institutions, works out at 4 months.

The duration of the illness of the 30 pulmonary cases who did not sleep alone averaged at least 3·3 months. Thus there had been 30 persons exposed daily for a considerable period in the closest possible manner.

As regards isolation of the 86 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the possibilities of isolation were as follows:—

Good	33
Fair	22
Bad	19
Institutions	12
	—
Total	86
	—

Good means that it was easily possible to have room to self. Fair means that the patient could have a bed to self, but would have to share the room with one other person. Bad means that, though the patient might have a bed to self, the room had to be shared with two or more persons.

Deaths.

84 deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1933, of which 66 were Pulmonary and 18 Non-Pulmonary.

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	13	30	21	1	1	66
Nervous System	—	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	10
Intestines and Peritoneum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Disseminated	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	1	4	3	3	15	34	22	1	1	84

25 deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System were new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the pulmonary cases was 37·9 years.

The 84 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis give a death rate of 0·89 per 1,000 living, compared with 0·96 in 1932.

The following table gives the death rate for the last 10 years in respect of pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis.

No. of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Rate per 1,000 of the Population	72	83	69	73	83	75	70	75	69	66
	0·70	0·81	0·69	0·72	0·83	0·74	0·70	0·75	0·71	0·69

No. of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Rate per 1,000 of the Population	24	29	22	13	16	19	20	16	24	18
	0·23	0·28	0·22	0·13	0·16	0·19	0·20	0·16	0·25	0·19

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations empower Local Authorities to prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering any employment or occupation in connection with the handling of milk. During the year it was not necessary to take any action under these regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1933 for the compulsory removal of any tuberculosis case to hospital.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Scheme has been described in previous reports. No alteration has been made in the personnel, premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1933, an average of 54 beds were occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases seen at the Dispensary during the year was 288. 134 of the new cases were examined as contacts. The corresponding figure for last year are 292 new cases (including 76 contacts).

Of the 288 new cases, 101 or 35·1% were children under 15 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total 1932
Adult	86	101	187	214
Children (under 15)	46	55	101	78
	132	156	288	292

DIAGNOSIS.—180 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous (62.5%). 101 were diagnosed as tuberculous (60 pulmonary and 41 non-pulmonary), and the remaining 7 cases were still under observation by the Tuberculosis Officer at the end of the year.

Particulars of the condition at the end of 1933 of the 101 new cases of Tuberculosis examined during the year are as follows:—

	PULMONARY					NON-PULMONARY				
	T.B.—	T.B.+			Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		1	2	3						
Disease Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	6
Disease not Arrested	14	13	13	5	45	13	5	7	10	35
Lost sight of or removed from register	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dead	4	—	2	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	14	15	13	60	14	6	8	13	41

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 567 cases were on the register. At the end of the year there were 522 (332 Pulmonary and 183 Non-Pulmonary) and 7 cases in which the diagnosis was not completed. During the year 7 “lost sight of” cases returned, 217 cases were written off the register, 29 as recovered, and in 188 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 57 cases died during the year and 66 were transferred to other areas or “lost sight of” or not desiring further assistance.

Work done at or in connection with the Dispensary:—

Number of times open	Day 301	} 350
	Evening 49	
Number of patients who attended ... ..	...	717
Number of attendances by patients ... ..	...	2514

Details of work:—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer	...	..	1694
Number of Dressings, etc.	...	...	177
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	...	130

Visits paid by Nurse to homes:—

For Dispensary purposes	...	...	2622
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	...	139

The following is a copy of a return on the work of the Dispensary required by the Ministry of Health:—

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	33	19	—	—	10	16	7	6	43	35	7	6	91
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	6	7	58
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	2	10
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	38	32	40	122
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	...	9	7	—	2	2	3	5	1	11	10	5	3	29
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	64	38	47	188
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	174	141	8	9	34	65	48	36	208	206	56	45	515
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	7
<hr/>														
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	...	567												
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	...	7												
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	66												
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	...	57												
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	...	2514												
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domestic Treatment on the 31st December	...	64												
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:	...													
(a) Personal	...	145*												
(b) Other	...	167												
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	...	84												
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	...	2622												
10. Number of:—	...													
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	...	133												
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work	...	130												
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	...													
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	...	176												

(B) Number of Dispensaries for treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council ...	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	—

* In addition there were 43 consultations with the Radiologist and 63 with the Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Initial Reports received from Medical Practitioners on Form G.P. 17	
in respect of insured patients	53
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients	59
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk and Eggs)	15
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	222 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	80
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	14,330
Tins of Disinfectant	1,253
Air rings, bed pans, etc., are lent to necessitous patients.	

Home Nursing.

There is no provision under the Tuberculosis Scheme for supplying Nurses for patients in their own homes. In practice, the services of the staff of the Nursing Association are available. During 1933, 2 cases were referred to the Association and 174 visits were made.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 42 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

Number of cases under treatment	73
Number of attendances	273
Dentures supplied	6
Fillings	39
Extractions	278
Scalings	22
Dressings	24
Other Operations	3

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

52 Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1932. 116 other cases were admitted during the year, 100 cases were discharged, and 11 died, leaving 57 still in Institutions at the end of 1933.

In the following table are given details in respect of the various Institutions at which Burnley cases received treatment during the year.

INSTITUTIONS	Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/32.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died				Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/33.				Average duration of stay of those discharged (weeks)
	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	
Blencathra Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Meathop Sanatorium	14	10	...	24	...	28	20	...	48	27	19	...	46	...	1	...	15	10	...	25	28.9
Marsden Road Hospital, Burnley...	...	8	...	8	...	...	21	...	21	...	25	...	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18.2*
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital	1	4	1	6	8	11	2	21	21	1	10	3	14	1	1	...	7	4	...	11	19.8
Preston Hall	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
East Lancashire Tuberculosis Colony	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	30.2
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	5	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	5	...	...	5	15.6
Heatherwood Hospital	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20.4
Ethel Hedley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	31
Liverpool Open Air Hos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Aysgarth Sanatorium	...	4	...	4	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	21.1
TOTALS	22	26	4	52	47	62	7	116	34	61	5	100	5	6	...	11	30	21	6	57	...

* The Tuberculosis Ward of Marsden Road Hospital was evacuated of tuberculous cases on 29/9/33, as additional accommodation was required for cases of Scarlet Fever.

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
Males	3	5	18	7	11	6	—	50
Females	4	4	34	10	8	6	—	66
Total	7	9	52	17	19	12	—	116

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ADMITTED.

	T.B.—	PULMONARY					NON-PULMONARY						Grand Total
		T.B. +				Gross Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Ob-serv-ation	
		1	2	3	Total								
s ...	9	8	13	9	30	39	8	—	—	—	8	—	47
les ...	8	11	19	10	40	48	12	1	1	—	14	—	62
ren ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
... ..	17	19	32	19	70	87	27	1	1	—	29	—	116

CLASSIFICATION OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS who were discharged or died:—

Classification.	Quiescent			Not Quiescent			Died in Institution			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
T.B.—	7	5	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	22
T.B. + 1	3	6	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	19
T.B. + 2	1	1	...	11	15	...	1	...	...	29
T.B. + 3 ... ..	...	...	...	3	10	...	3	5	...	21
Bones and Joints ...	1	10	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	19
Abdominal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peripheral Glands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13	22	3	21	39	2	5	6	...	111

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Beds are not retained for treating non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but are requisitioned as required in hospitals and sanatoria which deal specially with this type of case.

64 cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by Actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital.

The sex and ages of the persons referred for treatment, the localisation of disease and the results of treatment are appended:—

Ages	Under 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Over 60	Total
Males	5	6	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	20
Females ...	—	8	5	3	10	3	3	1	3	2	—	6	44

Diagnosis	Abdominal Glands	Skin	Superficial Glands	Total
Males	—	11	9	20
Females	—	27	17	44

Results of Treatment.	Males.	Females.
Recovered	4	1
Disease arrested	2	8
Quiescent	5	8
Improved	9	25
No material improvement	—	2
	—	—
	20	44
	—	—

The attendances of these cases and the number of treatments given at the Municipal Hospital Electro-therapeutic Department will be found in the appendix.

Section 8.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

This Clinic was described in my report for 1932 (page 124). No alterations have been made in the premises, personnel, areas served or days and hours on which the clinic is open.

At the beginning of the year 124 cases were under treatment, 10 removed from the register in a previous year as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment during the year, and 230 cases attended for the first time. Thus there were 364 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases, 184 (or 80%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (40 Syphilis, 144 Gonorrhœa). 46 were found not to have venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 6,420 (2,330 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 4,090 for irrigation, dressings, etc.). The total attendances show an increase of 1,131 over that of the previous year.

The numbers attending the venereal diseases treatment centre are small relatively to the population of the area served by the clinic. The area for which the clinic is accessible consists of the County Borough of Burnley, the Boroughs of Colne and Nelson and several Urban and Rural Districts. The population thus served by the clinic is approximately 217,100, of which, 179,680 is urban and 37,500 is rural in character. It is surprising to find that of this population only 40 cases of syphilis and 140 cases of gonorrhœa attended as new cases at the centre during 1933. It would be unwise to deduce that these small numbers are evidence of a high moral standard in the people of North East Lancashire. On the other hand the medical practitioners of Burnley state that they see few cases of acute venereal infections in their practices. One fears that many cases, particularly of gonorrhœa, do not seek medical advice. In this connection it is interesting to note that a recent display of the cinematograph talking film "Damaged Lives" had no appreciable effect in increasing the numbers attending the clinic for the first time,

The total number of cases of gonorrhœa which underwent treatment during 1933 showed practically no change from that of the previous year. Fewer syphilis cases are recorded, this being due mainly to the reference of cases in the later and non-communicable stages to their private doctors.

The attendances of cases of gonorrhœa for intermediate treatment, although they show a considerable improvement on the figures for the previous year, are still not satisfactory. It is particularly difficult to persuade female cases to attend regularly. Many of the women work in the cotton mills and generally their places of work are too far distant from the clinic to enable them to come for treatment during the dinner-hour. Domestic duties in the evening, after return from work, probably accounts to some extent for the small number of evening attendances. Patients who live at considerable distances from the clinic, who state that it is impossible to attend for intermediate treatment, are taught and encouraged to carry it out at home.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Burnley during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
Number of cases on 1st Jan. under treatment or observation	39	26	—	—	45	13	—	1	84	40	124
Number of cases removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the infection	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	2	10
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases included in Item 4) suffering from:											
is, primary	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
secondary	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all later stages	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	21
congenital	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	114	15	—	—	114	15	129
later	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	5	6	11
infections other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	9	37	9	46
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other hospitals for the same infection	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	64	48	—	—	170	34	38	10	272	92	364
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 5)	11	2	—	—	85	17	37	10	133	29	162
Number of cases which ceased treatment before completion of final tests and were, on first attendance, suffering from:											
is, primary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all later stages	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
congenital	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	16	1	17
later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Number of cases which ceased treatment and after completion of final tests but before final tests (see Item 15)	5	8	—	—	16	2	—	—	21	10	31
Number of cases transferred to hospitals or to institutions, for care of private practitioners	11	10	—	—	10	3	—	—	21	13	34
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	32	21	—	—	42	11	1	—	75	32	107
ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	64	48	—	—	170	34	38	10	272	92	364

Totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:											
Syphilis, primary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
" congenital	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
11. Number of attendances:											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	588	405	—	—	1015	215	90	17	1693	637	2330
(b) for intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	—	—	—	—	3569	521	—	—	3569	521	4090
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	588	405	—	—	4584	736	90	17	5262	1158	6420
12. In-patients:											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	23
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods											
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:	Arsenobenzene Compounds						Mercury		Bismuth		
(a) Names of preparations	{ Stabilarsan Neokharsivan Novostab						—		Collosol Bismuth		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	529						—		140		
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	201						—		59		
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21A followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa?	For Syphilis:—Yes. For Gonorrhœa:—No.										
If not, in what way are they modified?	Gonorrhœa:— No Instillations of A.C. N.O. 3. No Provocative Dose of Vaccine.										

Microscopical	Serum Tests	
	for spirochetes	for gonococci
Microscopical Work:—	for spirochetes	for gonococci
Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	The Venereal Diseases Officer	is also the Bacteriologist of the approved Laboratory.
Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre for examination to an approved laboratory	12	460
		191
		191 Precipitation Tests
		35 Cultures

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

County or County Borough (or Country in case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Manchester	Liverpool	Bradford	Total
Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area and to be suffering from:—							
Syphilis	28	9	3	—	—	—	40
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	82	58	1	1	1	1	144
Conditions other than Venereal	26	17	2	1	—	—	46
TOTAL	136	84	6	2	1	1	230
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4434	1902	65	5	7	7	6420
Aggregate number of "In-patients days" of all patients residing in each area	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient department to patients residing in each area ...	368	126	35	—	—	—	529

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Five doctors on the list, together with the Resident Medical Officers of the Hospitals, availed themselves of this free supply. 328 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Novarsenobillon	...	...	...	...	12
Neokharsivan	...	...	...	...	275
Sulfarsenol	...	...	...	...	9
Myosalvarsan	...	...	...	...	16
Stabilarsan	...	...	...	...	16

Pathological Examinations.

These are carried out at the Municipal Laboratory by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre, who also acts as the Municipal Bacteriologist.

During the year 2,336 examinations were made:—

For Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	13
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	612
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	877
„ Precipitation Tests for Syphilis	...	...	...	...	834

These figures include examinations made in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme, for local hospitals, for private medical practitioners and for adjacent authorities.

Of these 2,336 examinations 1,570 related to Burnley residents, as follows:—

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.
For detection of Spirochetes	For Treatment Centre	6
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	1
For detection of Gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre	272
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	78

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	124
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	447
Precipitation Test for Syphilis	For Treatment Centre	124
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	447
Other examinations:— Cultures for Gonococci	For Treatment Centre	28
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	For Treatment Centre	—
	For Practitioners and Hospitals ...	32

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year in respect of restriction on advertisements or for the prevention of the treatment of Venereal Disease otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

Section 9.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Births.

The Notification of Births Acts require that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence.

During the year 1933, 1,261 notifications were received relating to 1,196 live births and 65 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,165 Burnley live births and 59 stillbirths were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,261 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	...	...	...	...	500
Doctor and Parents	...	...	...	...	247
Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	417
Municipal Hospital	...	...	...	...	97
					1,261

Births not notified in accordance with the Act—18.

Births notified by medical men and by trained midwives are not visited until ten days at least have elapsed. The majority of the others are visited as soon as possible after notification.

Attendance at Birth.

The Health Visitors' enquiries showed that of the 1,279 live and still births 147 were attended by doctors, 243 both by doctors and midwives, 369 by midwives only, and 6 by handywomen. The remainder were born in Institutions (417 in the Maternity Hospital and 97 in the Municipal Hospital).

Health Visiting.

No new developments or changes in the services provided by the Health Visiting Staff have occurred during 1933. In September Miss Price retired after 10 years' service and was succeeded by Miss Grace Williams, who is a general trained nurse holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board and the Health Visitors' Certificate.

A summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors is given on page 143.

Midwives' Acts.

34 Midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, compared with 33 in 1932. 15 of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals. The 19 midwives practising externally included 17 trained and 2 bona-fide. 369 confinements were attended by them as follows:—

	Certificated.	Bona-fide.	Total.
No. of Midwives in practice	17	2	19
No. of Confinements attended by the 19			
Midwives	342	27	369

Altogether 177 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 20 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from Midwives compared with 158 last year. The conditions for which medical aid was sought are as follows:—

Conditions in the Mother.	Certificated Midwives.	Bona-fide Midwives.	Conditions in the Child.	Certificated Midwives.	Bona-fide Midwives.
Albuminuria, etc. ...	8	1	Feebleness or		
Ante-partum			Premature	8	1
Hæmorrhage	8	1	Discharging Eyes ...	1	1
Respiratory Disease ...	3	—	Melæna	1	—
Hydramnios	11	—	Spina Bifida	1	—
Varicose Veins	2	—	Total	11	2
Premature Labour ...	2	—		13	
Delayed Labour ...	55	11			
Malpresentation ...	7	4			
Placenta Prævia ...	1	—			
Abortion or Threatened Abortion ...	8	1			
Adherent Placenta ...	3	1			
Ruptured Perineum	24	4			
Post-partum					
Hæmorrhage	2	—			
Pyrexia	6	1			
Total	140	24			
	164				

In addition the following notifications were received from midwives:—

Notification of Death of Mother or Child ...	...	...	10
„ „ Stillbirths ...	...	...	28
„ „ Liability to be a source of Infection ...	...	...	7
„ „ Artificial Feeding ...	...	...	21

In accordance with section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 65 claims amounting to £103 18s. 6d. were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency. These with one exception were allowed. In only one instance was the amount not surcharged to the patient.

68 routine visits were paid by the Inspector to the midwives during the year. The Inspector also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on several occasions. One midwife was suspended from practice for 4 weeks on account of infectious disease in her household.

Training of Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses wishing to obtain the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Details of the duration and condition of training were given in my report for 1932 (page 132). Arrangements have been made for pupil midwives to attend the Venereal Diseases Clinic during the course of their training, with the object of obtaining instruction on Venereal Diseases.

At the beginning of 1933, 11 nurses were undergoing training, 12 commenced training during the year and 13 completed training before the end of the year. Eleven nurses obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board during 1933.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are six Infant Welfare Centres, at which Clinics are held as follows:—

Owned by the Local Authority.					Sessions held.	Medical Officer present at.
(1)	Annexe of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	2 sessions per week.	1 session per week.
(2)	Parker Street	...	...	...	1 session per week.	1 session per week.
Rented by the Local Authority:—						
(3)	Ebenezer Sunday School	...	...	...	1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight.

Rented by the Local Authority:—	Sessions held.	Medical Officer present at.
(4) Rosegrove Wesleyan Sunday School	1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight.
(5) Lanebridge Wesleyan Sunday School	1 session per week.	1 session per week.
(6) Mount Olivet Sunday School ...	1 session per week.	1 session per week.

The aims of the infant clinics are to instruct mothers in the care and feeding of infants and young children ; to supervise the progress of the young child and prevent, as far as possible, unnecessary illness due to lack of knowledge on the part of the mother ; and to assist in restoring the mother to health and in establishing natural feeding. It will be noted, therefore, that the clinics are conducted as advisory centres. They in no sense take the place of the private doctor's consultation. Any treatment of acute illness, which is more properly the function of the patients' private doctor, is not undertaken by the clinic staff.

The value of the mother's attendance at the clinic is increased by visits to her home, which are paid by the health visitor. The latter establishes contact with the mother and child as soon as the puerperium is over. She is present at the centre when the clinic doctor examines the child and she is thus able to supplement the advice given by the doctor during her subsequent visits to the home, note the general progress of the child and advise on suitable clothing and general care. The Health Visitor continues her visits periodically, whether the child attends a clinic or not.

Talks on hygiene, infant care and pre-natal and post-natal care are given to mothers at the infant welfare centres by the Medical Officer and Superintendent Health Visitor. At two of the centres, lady members of the League of Social Service, who help voluntarily, give instruction in knitting, cutting out and making children's clothing.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR, ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES										Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations		Weighed		No. in attendance at end of year and who were		
		Under 1 yr.		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.										Total	
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent												
Ebenezer ...	50	117	1150	11	106	13	169	13	81	9	22	163	1528	24	256	166	1225	426	87	184	
Lane Bridge	51	110	1160	24	276	20	154	19	138	7	36	180	1764	48	464	291	1269	646	97	236	
Parker Street	51	96	1105	20	169	19	232	8	76	5	42	148	1624	49	496	286	1200	575	80	149	
Mount Olivet	50	77	1079	14	257	8	184	11	126	6	70	116	1716	44	397	268	1150	613	61	160	
Rosegrove ...	50	74	1100	7	168	11	190	1	54	4	76	97	1588	24	284	145	1166	468	65	112	
Bank Hall ...	102	314	3285	15	642	20	321	10	148	7	32	366	4428	50	703	245	3604	1169	266	317	
TOTAL	354	788	8879	91	1618	91	1250	62	623	38	278	1070	12648	239	2600	1401	9614	3897	656	1158	

Attendances.

1,070 infants under 5 years of age attended the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1933. Of these, 788 were infants under one year of age and 282 were children aged one to five years. The number for the previous year was 988. The total attendances of all children during 1933 were 13,718 as compared with 13,395 in 1932. The number of infants under one year of age who attended for the first time represents 65.0% of the total live births notified during the year under review. The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare held 4,001 consultations at the Centres during 1933, an increase of 1,429 over last year.

The average number of attendances during the year per child under one year of age is 12.2.

No separate sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres are held for toddlers.

The attendances of infants and toddlers at the centres were as follows:—

Aged 0—1 years,	9,667	attendances	or	70.4%	of the total.
Aged 1—2 years,	1,709	„	„	12.5%	„ „
Aged 2—3 years,	1,341	„	„	9.8%	„ „
Aged 3—4 years,	685	„	„	5.0%	„ „
Aged 4—5 years,	316	„	„	2.3%	„ „

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

Ante-natal supervision is available at three clinics, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Parker Street and Rosegrove. No alteration in the days and times of the clinics has been made during 1933. These clinics are advisory and of a preventive character and treatment is not given. Patients in need of treatment are referred to their private doctors, or, if necessary, admitted for ante-natal treatment to the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital or the Maternity unit of the Municipal General Hospital. Milk or meals are supplied free or at cost price to necessitous mothers on the recommendation of the medical officer of the clinic, provided such are required for medical reasons.

Experience has shown that a high rate of morbidity among mothers, which is unfortunately not calculable by available statistics, is due to the same conditions which contribute to a high maternal mortality. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that as many expectant mothers should have frequent supervision, either by their own medical attendants or by the clinic staff, and thus prevent many complications which may be prejudicial to the welfare of the mother during and after her confinement. 542 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during 1933. This is equivalent to 42% of the births notified. Investigation leads to the opinion that a steadily increasing number of women are obtaining ante-natal care from their doctors and midwives.

It is equally important that women, who have been recently confined, should undergo examination to ascertain the existence of any morbid condition which might have occurred owing to the confinement. Such lesions, if left untreated, may give rise to much disability and suffering later. Therefore mothers are encouraged to attend the clinics for examination a few weeks after the birth of the infant has taken place.

The attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics during 1933 are as follows:—

Clinic	Times Open	Number of Expectant Mothers Attending		Post-Natal Attendances	Total Attendances	Average per Session
		For the first time	Subsequent Attendances			
Bank Hall Clinic ...	102	423	2931	103	3354	32.8
Parker Street ...	50	110	212	19	341	7.0
Rosegrove	25	9	48	—	57	2.0
TOTALS	177	542	3191	122	3752	

A large number of the Bank Hall Ante-natal Clinic cases were confined in the Maternity Hospital. These cases, in addition to having a careful examination before discharge, are encouraged to report six weeks later for a further examination.

The following table shows how the ANTE-NATAL CASES were referred to the clinics during 1933:—

	Referred by Private Medical Practitioners	Referred by Midwives	Referred through Child Welfare Clinics, etc.	Came of own accord	Total
Bank Hall Clinic	47	2	9	365	423
Parker Street Clinic	2	74	10	24	110
Rosegrove Clinic	—	1	2	6	9
TOTAL	49	77	21	395	542

The following table shows the use that has been made of the Ante-natal Clinics during the last ten years:—

	1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Cases	Total Attendances	Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	Cases	Total Attendances
Ante-natal Clinic	265	1871	404	1994	314	1828	361	2429	427	2217	420	2874	405	2302	376	2472	416	2739	423	3354
... (Municipal)	20	47	94	168	88	232	101	202	88	213	94	225	98	206	107	312	72	274	110	341
... (Municipal)	—	—	2	14	8	43	11	35	2	18	13	27	17	31	19	48	23	56	9	57
... (Municipal)	285	1918	500	2176	410	2103	473	2666	517	2448	527	3126	520	2539	502	2832	511	3069	542	3752

Memorandum 156/M.C.W.

The services of the Consulting Obstetrician for consultation with medical practitioners regarding complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperium, which were inaugurated in 1931, have been fully utilised. The Consulting Obstetrician is consultant for Bank Hall Hospital, the Bank Hall Ante-natal Clinic, and one of the consulting surgeons to the Municipal General Hospital. He is also consultant under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, and his services are available on request by medical practitioners and for cases under treatment in the Maternity Wards of the Hospitals, and in the Isolation Hospital.

The Consulting Obstetrician, in addition to seeing ante-natal cases with complications referred to him at Bank Hall Ante-natal Clinic by doctors, was called in consultation at patients' homes to 28 cases. It is of interest to note that the services of the specialist have been utilised mainly by the younger medical men of the town, which indicates that they are keenly alive to the importance of ante-natal supervision and the reduction of maternal morbidity.

Particulars of the cases are as follows:—

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY.	NO. OF CASES.	DISPOSAL OF CASES.
Threatened Abortion	1	Treated at Home.
Abortion	3	1 Admitted to Hospital. 2 Treated at Home.
Proapse of Uterus	1	Treated at Home.
Miscarriage Complicating Prolapse of Uterus	1	do.
Extra-Uterine Pregnancy	1	Admitted to Hospital.
Face Presentation	1	do.
Influenza	1	Treated at Home.
Goitre	1	do.
Diabetes	1	do.
Intussusception	1	Admitted to Hospital.
Salpingitis and Peritonitis	1	do.
Scoliosis and Toxæmia	1	do.
Hydramnios	1	Treated at Home.
Spinal Curvature	1	do.

COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR.

Pneumonia	1	Admitted to Hospital.
Uterine Inertia	1	do.
Persistent Occipito-Posterior	2	Treated at Home.
Other Malpresentations	3	do.
Disproportion	1	do.
Prolapse of Cord	1	do.

COMPLICATIONS OF PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal Sepsis	1	Admitted to Hospital.
Cervical Lacerations	1	Treated at Home.

CONDITIONS IN CHILD.

Hæmatemesis and Mekena	1	Admitted to Hospital.
-------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Total Domiciliary Consultations ... 28

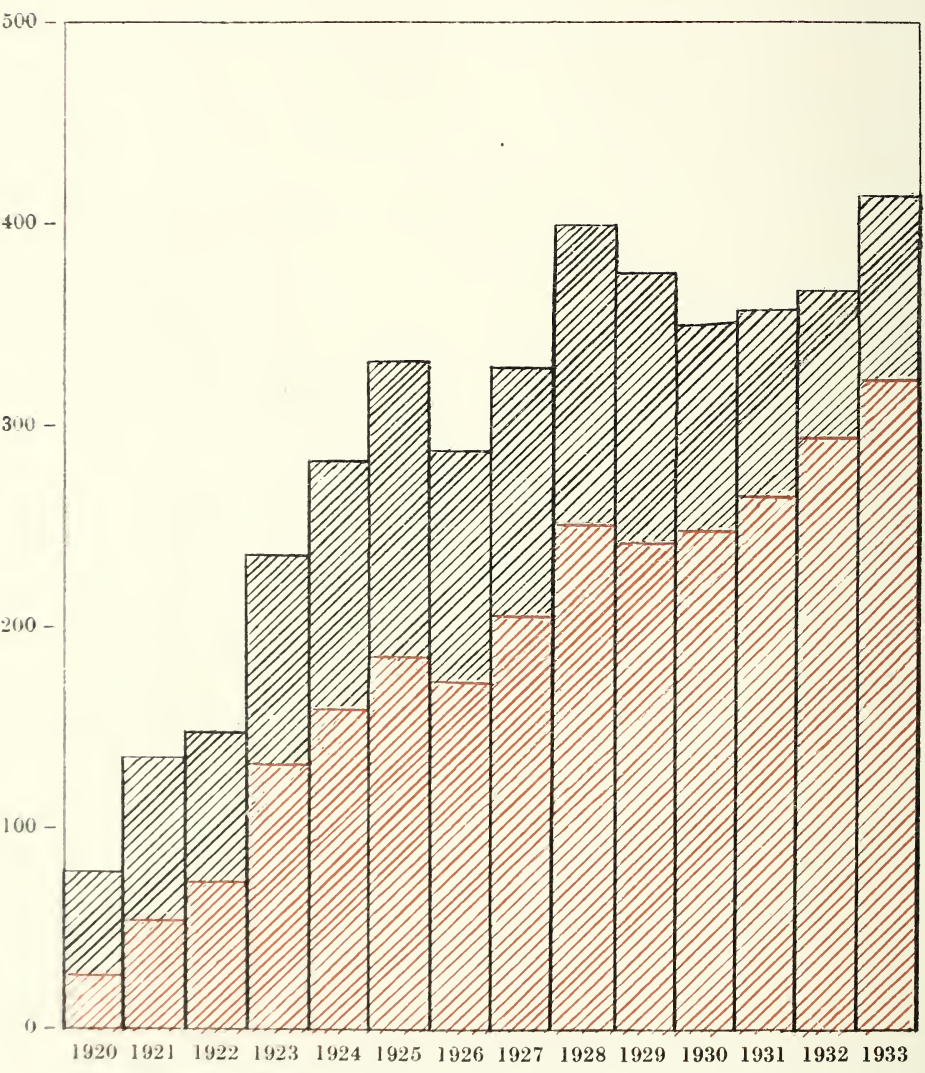
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.**The Maternity Unit.** (21 Beds).

Very full use has been made of the maternity and ante-natal beds. The total number of persons admitted and the total deliveries during the year exceeded the totals for any one year since the hospital was opened in 1919. It

BLACK = Births in Bank Hall Hospital
RED = Births in Bank Hall Hospital per 1,000 live and still births in the Borough.

- - - - -

} 1920-33.



is a condition of admission that all women who "book" beds must attend the clinic attached to the hospital for ante-natal supervision. In practice, therefore, the only women who do not receive ante-natal supervision prior to being admitted are some of the emergency cases. Three of the eight deaths of Burnley women registered as due to puerperal causes occurred in Bank Hall Hospital, all being cases admitted as emergencies.

32 of the 412 women delivered during the year were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour. The increased use which has been made of the maternity beds, and the births in Bank Hall Hospital per 1,000 births in the borough each year are shown in the accompanying chart.

The admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows:—

In Hospital on 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Re-Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number Admitted for Ante-natal Treatment only	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Women delivered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
Average duration of stay of all cases (i.e. Confinement and Ante-natal cases) 14·9 days.							
Average duration of stay of confinement cases only—13·2 days.							
Daily average number of beds occupied—17·9.							

There were 416 babies born. 27 of the babies were stillborn and 13 died within 10 days of birth. There were 4 cases of twins. Of the 421 admissions, 12 or 3% were patients from adjacent districts.

More detailed Statistics will be found in the Appendix.

Owing to the depression in local industries, the majority of the women admitted to the maternity wards were able to pay, on assessment, only the minimum charge for maintenance and treatment. The assessments of the cases during 1933 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
304 cases at	...	...	...	1 1 0 per week.
48 cases at	...	...	...	2 2 0 per week.
38 cases at	...	...	...	3 3 0 per week.
13 cases at	...	...	...	4 4 0 per week.
7 County cases at	...	...	...	0 10 6 per day.
8 Public Assistance cases at	...	1	12	6 per week.
3 cases at	...	...	...	No charge.
5 Extern cases at	...	...	...	2 2 0 each.

The Children's Unit. (24 Cots for Children up to 5 years of age).

The admissions and discharges are as follows:—

Number of Children in Hospital on 1st January, 1933	...	...	23
Number of Children admitted during the year	...	...	135
Total under treatment	...	...	158
Number Discharged:—			
(1) In Good Health	...	...	83
(2) Improved	...	...	16
(3) Not Improved	...	...	18
(4) Removed by Parents	...	...	2
Number of Deaths	...	...	18
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1933	...	...	21

The diseases from which the children were suffering are given in the Appendix.

Assisted Milk and Meals Scheme.

This scheme was described in my report for 1932 (pages 138 and 139). During 1932, an increase in the amount of milk and meals issued free was occasioned by debility, malnutrition, etc., consequent on the prolonged prevalence of unemployment. In 1933, there was a further increase in the amount of free milk and meals provided, particularly to expectant and nursing mothers. Whereas the number of infants supplied with free milk increased by only 27, the expectant and nursing mothers who were given free milk or meals increased from 201 in 1932 to 314 in 1933. The regulation that extra nourishment shall be granted on medical grounds only, and not on account of sociological conditions, is adhered to strictly. New milk only is provided.

The grants made during the year are as follows:—

	Number Assisted		Amount of Milk granted Pints	Cost to the Authority £ s. d.
	Free	Reduced Cost		
MILK:—				
Children	230	1	19,432	
Nursing Mothers	175	1	16,492	—
Expectant Mothers	71	2	4,172	
TOTAL	476	4	40,096	531 6 6

FREE MEALS:—	Cases	No. of Meals supplied	Cost to the Authority		
			£	s.	d.
Nursing Mothers	38	3,304			
Expectant Mothers	30	1,848			
TOTAL	68	5,152	181	5	0

Home Nursing.

The Council has an arrangement with the Burnley District Nursing Association to provide Home Nursing services for the following cases:— expectant mothers, maternity nursing in cases in which a midwife is suspended from attendance, cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, and measles, whooping cough and epidemic diarrhoea in young children.

The following cases were referred to the Association:—

Disease.					Cases.	Visits by Nurses.	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum					4	...	227
Puerperal Sepsis					2	...	67
Conjunctivitis					2	...	26
Measles					1	...	15
					—		—
					9	...	335
					—		—

Home Helps.

There is practically no demand for the services of home helps, only one being supplied during 1933. Women appear to obtain readily the services of relatives or friends.

Dental Treatment.

The scheme for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children has been in operation for 8 years. Cases are referred by the medical officers of the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Centres and are dealt with by the Corporation dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Saturday mornings. Dentures for mothers are made by a private dentist and supplied at prices according to the scale of the Public Dental Service Association. Mothers pay part cost of the dentures according to their means. The following dental treatment was given.

No. of				Anæsthetics				
	Cases	Attendances	Extractions	Local	General	Fillings	Scalings	Dressings
Mothers ...	78	225	199	175	4	43	18	28
Children ...	33	52	24	24	—	—	—	28

Four nursing mothers were supplied with dentures.

Maternal Mortality.

Eight women died in or in consequence of childbirth, equivalent to 6·5 maternal deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The maternal mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths for the last ten years is as follows:—

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
12·9	7·3	3·7	7·9	3·3	5·0	4·4	5·8	6·5	6·5

The registered causes of Deaths were:—

Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, Toxic Albuminuria	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia, Pregnancy, Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, Toxic Albuminuria	...	...	...	1
Obstructed Labour, Cæsarean Section, Cont. Pelvis	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	4

All deaths of women who died in or in consequence of childbirth, and women dying in the puerperium from diseases not directly connected with pregnancy were investigated and reported to the Ministry of Health. In all twelve deaths were investigated, of which four showed a definite history of long standing heart disease. In six the women either did not obtain ante-natal care, or, if ante-natal care was received, they did not co-operate in carrying out the advice given.

40	1st	Yes	Yes	Yes	Eclampsia Acute Bronchitis	Patient did not co-operate intelligently. Emergency admission to Maternity Hospital.
29	3rd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pneumonia Albuminuria Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	Emergency admission to Maternity Hospital, with concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage, following a fall.
26	1st	Yes	Yes	—	Septic Broncho- Pneumonia Puerperal Septicæmia	Severe Post-partum Hæmorrhage, followed by Sepsis.
30	3rd	Yes	No	Yes	Pulmonary Thrombosis Secondary Anæmia following Child- birth	Collapsed and died 7 Weeks after Confinement. Probably some unrecognised Organic Disease.
34	3rd	No	No	2 days before Confinement	Septic Pneumonia Puerperal Septicæmia	Vaginal discharge during pregnancy. Infection of Broad Ligament.
26	1st	Yes	3 Weeks before Confinement	—	Post-partum Hæmorrhage Toxic Albuminuria	Emergency admission to Maternity Hospital—Toxic Albuminuria. Patient should have obtained Ante-natal supervision earlier.
34	3rd	Yes	Yes	—	Cardiac Muscle Failure	Rheumatic Heart Disease. 5 Months pregnant at Death.
37	2nd	Yes	Yes	—	Puerperal Septicæmia	Confined in Nursing Home.
44	5th	No	No	—	Status Epilepticus Mitral Regurgitation	Severe Epilepsy and Chronic Heart Disease. 5 Months pregnant at death.
33	7th	No	No	—	Mitral Stenosis Miscarriage	Chronic severe Rheumatic Heart Lesion. Miscarriage at 5th Month of pregnancy.
32	2nd	Yes	Yes	—	Mitral Stenosis	Chronic Heart Disease. Marked cardiac insuffi- ciency before and after confinement. Patient did not co-operate intelligently.
30	1st	One Attendance only	No	No	Puerperal Septicæmia	Contracted Pelvis. Breech, with Extended Legs.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Arrangements are in operation for investigation of notified cases, the services of a consulting obstetrician both in the patient's home and in hospital, the bacteriological examination, hospital treatment and home nursing of cases.

Four notifications of puerperal fever were received during the year, equivalent to 3·2 per 1,000 births. Three were cases showing complications during labour, for which they were admitted in emergency to hospitals. All four cases died.

Thirty-four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, twenty-two of which were from hospitals. Seven cases were removed to hospital for treatment. It may be assumed that many cases, confined in their own homes, showing pyrexia during the puerperium have not been notified.

The incidence and deaths from puerperal fever during the last ten years are as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases notified ...	4	4	2	6	4	7	8	7	4	4
Cases per 1,000 Births	2·35	2·4	1·2	4·0	2·7	5·0	6·0	5·0	3·2	3·2
No. of Deaths ...	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	2	4

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ten cases were notified during 1933, of which seven occurred in hospitals. In accordance with the arrangements for home nursing, the district nurses attended four cases in their own homes, making 227 visits altogether.

The incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of treatment of cases during the last five years are as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases notified ...	7	17	15	16	10
Rate per 1,000 registered births	5·0	12·7	11·6	13·7	9·0
Treated at home	6	16	11	12	4
Treated in hospital	1	1	4	4	6
Vision unimpaired	6	15	14	15	9
Vision impaired	—	—	—	—	1
Total blindness	1 eye	—	—	1	—
Deaths ...	—	—	—	—	—
Left town before completion of treatment ...	—	2	1	—	—

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were reported or discovered during 1933.

Still-Births.

Sixty-eight still-births were notified during 1933, compared with sixty-three in 1932. Investigation into still-births is carried out by the Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the information obtained:—

Still-births occurring at home	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ in Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ in Municipal Hospital	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ in Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
					—

Total	...	...	...	...	68
					—

SEX.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

Full term	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Premature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

AGE OF MOTHER.

Under 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
20—25 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
25—30 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
30—35 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
35—40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Over 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

In order to trace any factors contributing to the still-births the following particulars were obtained:—

Delivered by forceps	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
History of a fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Induction of labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Malpresentations	...	...	...	...	...	10
Influenza at onset of confinement	...	...	...	...	...	3
History of previous abortion or miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	14
						—
						68
						—

Twenty-four still-births occurred in primipara. In sixty of the cases, the women received ante-natal care. Five still-births occurred before the arrival of doctor or midwife. Ten were macerated. Eight were illegitimate.

Infant Life Protection.

The supervision of infants under the age of nine years received for nursing and maintenance for reward, is carried out by the Health Visitors. All the children were found to be well cared for.

The following return relates to the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932:—

- (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year ... 9
- (b) Number of children on the Register:—
 - (i) at the end of the year ... 9
 - (ii) who died during the year ... —
 - (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year ... —
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were:—
 - (i) Health Visitors ... 5
 - (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors ... —
 - (iii) Male ... —
- (d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908 ... —
- (e) Proceedings taken during the year:—
 - Number of Cases.—Nil.
 - Section of Act under which taken.—Nil.
- (f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year:—
 - (i) Under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... —
 - (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... —
 - (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... —

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932:—

(i) from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction	—
(ii) from a Single Justice	—

Boarded-Out Children.

All children boarded out in the town are visited and supervised by the Health Visitors. The number of children boarded out in Burnley on 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	11
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	8
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	1
	—
Total	20
	—

Actino-Therapy.

The three ultra-violet lamps in the clinic attached to Bank Hall Infant Welfare Centre have been fully used during the year. Two sessions are held weekly, at which children of school and pre-school age referred from the school clinic, infant welfare centres, etc., are treated. A few pregnant and nursing mothers are also given treatment by appointment. Infants undergoing in-patient treatment in Bank Hall Hospital also receive light treatment when necessary at this clinic, separate sessions being held. Nine expectant and nursing mothers and 61 children were referred for light treatment from the ante-natal and infant welfare centres and 14 children were sent by medical practitioners.

Particulars of light treatment given to school children are given in my report as School Medical Officer (page 44). The following are the particulars of the Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT. PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (OUT-PATIENTS).

Diagnosis	New Cases	Re- maining from 1932	Total Cases under Treatment	RESULT			Re- maining under Treat- ment at end of 1933	PATIENTS DISCHARGED	
				Improved	I.S.Q.	Treatment discontinued		Average No. of exposures	Average total time of exposures minutes
Rickets	9	—	9	5	—	4	—	22	235
Debility, etc.	43	4	47	17	2	9	19	26	340
Anæmia	3	1	4	3	—	1	—	27	29
Tuberculous Adenitis	5	2	7	2	—	2	3	38	371
Malnutrition	1	2	3	2	—	1	—	39	445
Mental Retardation	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Urticaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Impetigo	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	65	10	75	29	2	18	26	—	—

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (IN PATIENTS, CHILDREN'S WARD, BANK HALL HOSPITAL).

Rickets	6	5	11	10	—	1	33	450
Debility etc.	13	—	13	11	—	—	42	469
Anæmia	5	1	6	4	—	2	24	251
Tuberculous Adenitis	1	2	3	1	1	1	57	950
Malnutrition	3	2	5	3	—	1	17	141
Impetigo	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tetany	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	31	10	41	29	1	6	—	—

PREGNANT AND NURSING MOTHERS, (OUT-PATIENTS).

Diagnosis	New Cases	Re- maining from 1932	Total Cases under Treatment	RESULT			Re- maining under Treat- ment at end of 1933	PATIENTS DISCHARGED	
				Improved	I.S.O.	Treatment discontinued		Average No. of exposures	Average total time of exposures minutes
Sleeplessness of Pregnancy	5	—	5	4	—	1	—	10	66
Debility	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	28
Adenitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	16	145
Alopecia	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pruritis Gravis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	32
	9	—	9	6	1	1	1	—	—

Orthopædic Treatment.

The orthopædic scheme, which provides for the ascertainment, examination, hospital and clinic treatment and after-care of pre-school and school children suffering from crippling and postural defects, has been fully described in previous reports (vide report of Medical Officer of Health for 1932, page 150 and reports of School Medical Officer for 1931, pages 34-36 and for 1932, page 34). No new developments or changes in the service have been effected during 1933. Early in 1934, the arrangement, whereby children requiring short periods of in-patient treatment were referred to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, was altered and such cases are now sent to the Manchester Royal Infirmary. This change is in consequence of the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon transferring from the consulting staff of the former to that of the latter hospital.

Children under 5 years of age formed 12% of the total cases examined by the orthopædic surgeon. These young children suffered chiefly from rickets, congenital deformities and birth palsies. For the majority of these young children treatment in an orthopædic hospital is not necessary, correction of the defects being satisfactorily attained by massage, splints and other appliances fitted at the clinic and attention to general nutrition and home conditions. In some cases, where home conditions are not conducive to improvement in the general physique, much good is attained by admitting them to the infants' ward of Bank Hall Hospital, where correct feeding, fresh air, ultra-violet radiation, combined with massage, manipulations, and other treatment by the orthopædic nurse are effective in obtaining a cure.

Gross deformities, such as knock-knee and bow-leg, resulting from rickets are now seldom seen in the children attending the centres or clinics, but minor degrees, with bony changes in the region of joints, are still too frequent.

A perusal of the statistics of the orthopædic clinic suggests that postural defects arising during the process of growth do not become markedly evident until the children attend school. It is more probable that the absence of routine medical inspection in the three to five year old children and the irregular or non-attendance of these at the infant welfare centres prevents the defects being discovered at an earlier age.

The orthopædic clinic forms a valuable link in the chain of preventive medicine. By the correction of developmental defects and diseases it ensures better physique, better bones, better general health and less tendency to respiratory diseases in later life, and in the case of the females, less risk of difficulty and unavoidable interference in parturition owing to abnormalities in the form of the bony parts of the birth canal.

Detailed statistics of the work of the orthopædic clinic will be found in pages 35 to 40 of my report for 1933 as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report. Particulars in respect of pre-school children, school children and tuberculous cases are given separately.

APPENDICES.

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REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1933.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	672	53	16	15	14	18	31	46	83	132	163	101
	F	754	34	17	9	21	15	40	44	85	143	192	154
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	10	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	1	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	6	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	M	21	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	5	7	—
	F	39	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	7	9	8
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	44	—	—	—	—	11	10	8	8	5	1	1
	F	22	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	4	4	—	—
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	M	11	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
	F	6	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11 Syphilis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant	M	65	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	27	16	11
	F	98	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	19	32	26	13
14 Diabetes	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—
	F	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	9	5	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	4
	F	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	7	17	7
16 Heart Disease	M	209	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	27	39	76	55
	F	216	—	—	—	1	2	6	10	21	39	71	66
17 Aneurysm	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ...	M	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	11	6
	F	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	14	6

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE 2.

	Total.	Males	Females.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Males ...	1425	671	—	53	17	15	14	17	76	215	163
Females ...	—	—	754	— 34	— 17	— 9	— 21	— 15	— 84	— 227	— 1
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—											
Measles ...	22	10	12	1 1	4 6	4 4	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	2	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	3	— —	1 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria ...	13	6	7	— —	1 —	3 —	2 7	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza ...	59	22	37	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 9	12 12	7 —
Dysentery ...	1	1	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Erysipelas ...	2	2	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	1	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	—	1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	66	44	22	— —	— —	— —	— —	11 2	18 12	13 8	1 —
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System ...	10	6	4	— —	3 —	1 2	1 2	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ...	2	2	—	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ...	3	2	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	1 —	— —
Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System ...	1	1	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	2	1	1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Syphilis ...	1	—	1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Venereal Diseases ...	1	1	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Purulent Infection, Septicæmia ...	1	—	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Cancer and Other Tumours:—											
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	8	6	2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	2 —
Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ...	93	40	53	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	25 25	9 13
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ...	10	6	4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 3	2 —
Cancer of the Uterus ...	14	—	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 5	— —
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs ...	7	—	7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— —
Cancer of the Breast ...	16	—	16	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 12	— —
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	7	7	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	3 —
Cancer of the Skin ...	2	2	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —
Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ...	5	4	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	— —
Non-Malignant Tumors ...	3	2	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 —	— —
Tumours of Undetermined Nature ...	1	1	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases:—											
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	2	1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 —	— —	— —

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1933.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'kHallHs	*Sanatorium	
217	105	78	88	93	158	138	119	100	64	145	120	280	116	31	28	
-	-	2	2	7	3	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Measles
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Scarlet Fever
1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whooping Cough
6	5	-	6	4	6	8	5	4	4	5	6	6	1	-	12	Diphtheria
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Influenza
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Dysentery
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Erysipelas
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Acute Poliomyelitis
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Encephalitis Lethargica
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cerebro-spinal Fever
13	3	1	3	4	12	8	3	4	4	7	4	14	-	-	4	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System
1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	3	1	2	Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	Disseminated Tuberculosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Syphilis
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Other Venereal Diseases
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Purulent Infection, Septicæmia
																Cancer and Other Tumours:—
1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx
16	3	3	7	4	12	15	10	7	3	10	3	14	14	-	-	Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum
2	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs
2	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	Cancer of the Uterus
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	Cancer of other Female Genital Organs
-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	7	2	-	-	-	Cancer of the Breast
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Cancer of the Skin
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Non-Malignant Tumors
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tumours of Undetermined Nature
																Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases:—
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Rheumatic Fever

TABLE 2—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males	Females.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Chronic Rheumatism											
Osteo-Arthritis	16	4	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	1 7
Diabetes	24	7	17	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 2	1 8	5 5
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	8	3	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- 2
Diseases of the Thymus	1	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs—											
Hæmorrhagic Conditions... ..	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Anæmia Chlorosis	16	4	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 6	1 3
Leukemia Aleukemia	3	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- 1	- -
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—											
Encephalitis	1	1	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Meningitis	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	- -
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	58	18	40	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	5 11	9 18
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Other Forms of Insanity	3	3	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -
Epilepsy	4	2	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	1 -	- -
Infantile Convulsions (Under 5 years of Age)	3	3	—	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	8	4	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 3	1 -	3 -
Diseases of the ear and of the Mastoid Sinus	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—											
Pericarditis	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
Acute Endocarditis	4	3	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	1 -
Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	93	34	59	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- 1	4 8	17 23	7 15
Diseases of the Myocardium	261	131	130	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 4	39 24	45 45
Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris	26	21	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	7 3	10 2
Other Diseases of the Heart	36	14	22	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	6 7	3 8
Arterio-Sclerosis	67	34	33	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 10	18 15
Other Diseases of the Arteries... ..	2	—	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	1	1	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—											
Diseases of the Larynx	2	1	1	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bronchitis	49	20	29	4 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	5 4	5 10
Broncho-Pneumonia	25	16	9	8 3	2 2	3 1	- -	- -	- -	3 1	- 2
Lobar-Pneumonia	23	14	9	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	4 3	7 3	2 -
Pneumonia (Not otherwise defined)	13	7	6	- 1	1 2	- -	- -	- -	4 -	2 2	- -

TABLE 2—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Congestion and Hæmorrhagic																			
Infarct of Lung	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Asthma	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Digestive System:—																			
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity,																			
Pharynx, etc.	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Ulcer of the Stomach or																			
Duodenum	13	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	19	12	7	10	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Appendicitis	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	21	12	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	3	6	3	-
Other Diseases of the Intestines	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Other Diseases of the Liver ...	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Biliary Calculi	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	3	-
Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder																			
and Ducts	10	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Diseases of the Pancreas ...	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-																			
Urinary System and Annexa:—																			
Acute Nephritis	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Chronic Nephritis	28	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	9	4	5
Nephritis not stated to be Acute																			
or Chronic	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of the Kidney and																			
Annexa	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Calculi of the Urinary Passages	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diseases of the Prostate ...	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
Diseases of the Female Genital																			
Organs	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and																			
the Puerperal State:—																			
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Albuminuria and																			
Convulsions	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular																			
Tissue:—																			
Carbuncle, Boil	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cellulitis, Acute Abscess ...	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of																			
Locomotion:—																			
Acute Infective Osteomyelitis																			
and Periostitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Congenital Malformations	4	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																			
Congenital Debility	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth	38	20	18	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth	2	—	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	4	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	20	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths from Violence:—																			
Suicide by Solid or Liquid Poisons and Corrosive Substances	1	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	1
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Suicide by Drowning	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	2	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Suicide by Other Means	1	—	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental Burns (Conflagration excepted)	4	—	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental Drowning	2	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	20	9	11	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	2	4
Hunger or Thirst	1	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Unstated Forms of Accidental Violence	3	3	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Deaths of Unstated Natures (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)	2	2	—	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1425	671	754	53	-	17	-	15	-	14	-	17	-	76	-	215	-	163	-
		—	—	-	34	-	17	-	9	-	21	-	15	-	84	-	227	-	191

* The deaths in Institutions are also included in

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1933.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*Victoria Hos.	*B'k Hall's	*Sanatorium	
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congenital Malformations
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
4	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	6	1	4	1	2	-	14	-	Congenital Debility
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	Premature Birth
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Injury at Birth
8	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Old Age
-	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Deaths from Violence:—
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Suicide by Solid or Liquid Poisons and Corrosive Substances
2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Poisonous Gas
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Drowning
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Other Means
1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Accidental Burns (Conflagration excepted)
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Drowning
5	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	9	-	-	Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hunger or Thirst
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	Other Unstated Forms of Accidental Violence
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Violent Deaths of Unstated Natures (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)
217	105	78	88	93	158	138	119	100	64	145	120	280	116	31	28	

Vards in which the person usually resided.

TABLE 3.

APPENDIX 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	R.G's Population estimated to Middle of each year	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate.					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Numb'r	Rate
1923	104,800	1829	1824	17.4	1529	14.6	178	52	187	103	1403	13.4
1924	103,400	1733	1701	16.4	1651	16.0	171	48	215	126	1528	14.8
1925	102,300	1663	1639	16.0	1648	16.1	209	71	178	109	1510	14.8
1926	99,600	1607	1600	16.1	1449	14.5	199	62	138	86	1312	13.2
1927	99,270	1509	1507	15.2	1708	17.1	232	53	166	110	1529	15.4
1928	100,700	1520	1501	15.0	1513	15.1	223	55	119	79	1345	13.3
1929	100,200	1425	1403	14.0	1690	16.8	240	57	147	104	1507	15.0
1930	100,200	1336	1338	13.35	1446	14.4	235	63	101	75	1274	12.7
1931	99,180	1333	1292	13.03	1616	16.3	268	63	111	86	1411	14.2
1932	97,210	1184	1169	12.0	1447	14.9	253	70	101	86	1264	13.0
Average 10 years	100,686	1514	1497	14.8	1570	15.6	221	59	146	96.4	1408	14.0
1933	95,900	1197	1165	12.15	1643	17.13	278	60	87	74.7	1425	14.66

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																
	St. Andrew's	Danes House	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Municipal Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall	Sanatorium	TOTAL
Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
beria (including obranous Croup) ...	10	7	5	5	11	10	4	21	26	8	21	4	—	27	—	—	159
elas ...	8	3	4	2	2	10	4	5	6	1	3	3	6	2	—	1	60
c Fever ...	106	71	43	50	42	75	67	52	56	56	72	66	1	3	—	—	760
c Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
s Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
eral Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
eral Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	1	19	—	34
... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
o-Spinal Menin-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
alnia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	10
y Pneumonia ...	36	24	10	10	13	14	19	13	13	5	22	6	20	3	—	—	208
al Pneumonia ...	6	3	1	4	5	3	2	—	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	—	48
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
halitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
s ...	114	37	151	151	204	306	235	234	179	159	346	213	17	4	6	—	2356
n Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
ulosis of Lungs†	14	6	4	3	3	8	8	4	6	2	6	9	11	2	—	—	86
Forms of Tubercul's	2	2	2	1	—	7	2	1	2	3	6	2	14	8	1	—	53
TOTALS ...	301	154	220	227	282	437	347	331	292	241	493	309	84	51	31	1	3801

†Primary Notifications.

TABLE 5.

Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1933.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	6	7	24	6	18	5	2	12	13	22	23	21	159
Erysipelas ...	6	5	5	4	5	4	1	5	5	4	8	8	60
Scarlet Fever ...	9	9	20	26	32	30	25	90	102	131	159	127	760
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever .	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	3	5	3	4	1	2	6	3	2	—	3	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	10
Primary Pneumonia ...	35	37	22	19	10	11	12	9	7	5	22	19	208
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	16	27	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Measles ...	174	733	1020	267	77	25	26	10	10	6	4	4	2356
German Measles...	2	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	12	8	5	6	10	11	11	7	2	7	4	3	86
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	5	6	5	8	3	4	7	1	6	3	3	53
Malaria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
TOTALS ...	267	839	1111	340	167	95	84	148	147	188	225	190	3801

TABLE 6.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1915-1933.

DISEASE.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	181	1	—	—	—	—
... including	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
us Croup	102	98	60	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154	95	137	90	86	86	159
...	126	86	52	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77	81	56	49	60
...	412	179	46	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481	242	194	178	760
er	21	31	5	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1	5	7	5	3	4	2
ever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	7	2	—	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7	8	7	4	4
exia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	28	12	17	17	20	34
al Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	2
myelitis	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	1
Neonatorum	16	20	13	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11	6	7	17	15	16	10
ry Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253	173	271	195	208
nzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38	17	45	16	51	31	48
...	—	—	—	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
...	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13	4	5	4	5	4	3
alitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	1534	1519	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192	1405	235	2373	878	338	2367
s of Lungs	149	135	145	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100	112	91	115	86
s of Tuber-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	74	100	74	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72	60	52	55	46	57	53
TOTAL	907	2187	1914	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420	3195	1722	1103	3801

† Primary Notifications.

The compulsory notification of Infectious Disease was commenced on 24th June, 1884, under powers obtained by the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883. The Diseases to which this Act applied were Scarlatina, Small Pox, Cholera, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers and Diphtheria.

The following diseases became universally notifiable on the 30th August, 1889, by the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of that year:—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and the Fevers—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, continued and Puerperal.

Notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung commenced on 1st February, 1909, in accordance with powers obtained in the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908. This disease became generally notifiable on 1st January, 1912, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

Notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis commenced on the 1st February, 1913, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis became compulsorily notifiable on 1st September, 1912.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914.

Measles became compulsorily notifiable on 1st January, 1916, but the Order was rescinded on the 31st December, 1919. Application was made by the Local Authority to the Ministry of Health for all cases of Measles to be notifiable. This was approved, and the Borough of Burnley (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, came into force on the 1st March of that year.

Notification of Encephalitis Lethargica and Polio-Encephalitis commenced on the 1st January, 1919.

The compulsory notification of Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia came into operation on the 1st March, 1919.

The notification of Puerperal Pyrexia commenced on the 1st October, 1926.

TABLE 8.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Death Rate, and Death Rate from various Infectious Diseases of some of the large towns during 1933, as shown by the Returns of the Registrar General.

Town.	Popu- lation. Mid 1933	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.			
					Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid & Para-Typ'd Fever.
Birmingham	1,011,500	15·0	11·2	66	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·00
Liverpool	859,200	19·7	14·5	98	0·35	0·03	0·20	0·00
Manchester	758,140	14·7	13·6	75	0·06	0·02	0·11	0·00
Sheffield	511,820	14·0	12·0	63	0·00	0·01	0·04	—
Leeds	485,000	13·7	13·6	81	0·04	0·02	0·18	0·00
Bristol	410,870	13·7	12·0	55	0·04	0·01	0·05	0·01
Hull	319,900	17·9	13·1	77	0·13	0·00	0·28	—
Bradford	295,100	13·2	14·7	80	0·09	0·02	0·05	—
Newcastle	286,500	16·4	12·7	76	0·13	0·06	0·03	0·01
Stoke	275,100	16·2	13·0	89	0·00	0·01	0·03	—
Nottingham	283,030	15·8	13·4	85	0·18	0·01	0·02	0·01
Leicester	241,500	13·4	12·8	75	0·07	0·01	0·05	—
Salford	217,000	15·2	13·9	80	0·31	0·00	0·11	—
Cardiff	222,000	15·5	13·6	77	0·14	0·02	0·09	0·00
Plymouth	206,200	15·7	13·2	58	0·07	0·02	0·09	0·00
Sunderland	187,400	19·8	13·5	89	0·12	0·14	0·02	0·01
Bolton	177,000	12·0	14·1	78	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·01
Swansea	165,500	16·0	13·1	75	0·12	0·01	0·05	—
Birkenhead	151,060	16·4	13·6	100	0·29	0·01	0·10	0·01
Derby	142,000	13·7	12·1	64	0·01	—	0·06	—
Middlesborough	139,500	19·1	13·3	91	0·01	0·02	0·04	—
Oldham	136,700	12·2	15·0	72	0·02	0·01	0·07	0·01
Coventry	182,800	13·6	10·0	64	0·02	—	0·06	0·02
Wolverhampton	140,060	14·7	11·2	79	0·10	0·02	0·03	—
Stockport	127,000	12·2	13·8	83	—	0·01	0·12	0·02
Blackburn	121,400	12·0	14·4	71	0·17	0·02	0·04	—
Preston	117,800	14·6	13·4	88	0·03	—	0·01	0·01
South Shields	114,100	17·2	13·7	93	0·31	0·01	0·04	—
Huddersfield	114,000	11·4	15·0	49	0·04	0·10	0·43	0·01
St. Helens	107,600	18·0	14·0	116	0·11	0·02	0·07	0·03
Walsall	105,400	17·9	12·2	89	0·12	—	0·02	—
Blackpool	104,100	9·8	14·8	69	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·01
Halifax	97,150	11·3	15·5	92	0·05	0·02	0·13	—
BURNLEY	95,900	12·1	14·9	75	0·23	0·03	0·14	—
Wallasey	97,660	13·1	13·4	54	0·05	0·01	0·08	—
Northampton	96,630	11·9	11·3	45	—	—	0·01	0·08
Rochdale	95,370	11·4	15·0	89	—	0·02	0·16	0·01
Wigan	85,150	16·6	14·4	110	0·13	0·04	0·02	0·01
Warrington	81,710	16·0	12·4	73	0·02	0·01	0·09	—
Bootle	77,210	21·4	13·9	89	0·14	0·03	0·28	0·01
Southport	78,980	9·7	15·1	59	0·03	—	0·01	—
Barrow-in-Furness	65,030	13·3	12·5	65	0·26	—	0·02	0·05
Bury	59,800	12·6	13·9	52	0·02	0·02	0·10	—

WARDS	Enumerated Population Census 1931	Acreage given in Census 1931	No. of live Births Registered in the District	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (excluding Tub'rc)	RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	Deaths from forms of Tub'rcul's	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tub'rcul's)	
St. Andrew's ...	15,370	835	142	9.2	217	14.1	285	18.5	1.04	1.11	56.3
Danes House ...	7,535	140	60	8.0	105	13.9	146	19.4	0.53	1.19	66.6
Stoneyholme ...	5,470	547	79	14.4	78	14.3	214	39.1	0.37	2.38	126.6
St. Peter's ...	5,249	113	81	15.4	88	16.8	223	42.5	0.74	0.95	86.4
St. Paul's ...	5,162	156	77	15.0	93	18.1	279	54.0	0.77	1.74	142.9
Fulledge ...	10,059	742	129	12.8	158	15.7	422	41.9	1.49	1.69	69.8
Burnley Wood ...	8,102	360	78	9.6	138	17.3	337	41.5	0.99	0.86	115.4
Healey ...	8,797	463	95	10.8	119	13.5	326	37.1	0.57	0.68	84.2
Trinity ...	6,796	91	83	12.2	100	14.7	284	41.8	1.03	1.47	120.5
Whittlefield ...	4,986	246	53	10.6	64	12.8	236	47.3	0.80	1.00	18.9
Gannow ...	10,762	476	142	13.2	145	13.5	481	44.7	0.74	1.02	42.3
Lowerhouse ...	9,970	517	107	10.7	120	12.0	298	29.9	0.70	0.90	37.4
Municipal Hosp.	—	—	54†	—	280*	—	59	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital	—	—	—	—	116*	—	41	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall Mat'ry & Ch'dns Hosp.	—	—	363†	—	31*	—	30	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	28*	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS for the Town as a whole	98,258	4,686	1,165	12.15	1,425	14.65	3662	37.3	0.85	1.20	74.7

* These figures are included in the Wards in which the persons resided.

† These births are allocated to the Ward in which the mother resided.

TABLE 10.—Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

APPENDIX 1.

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, England & Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases.			
1882-1886 ...	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891 ...	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892... ..	88,019	35.9	20.9	1.96	5.79	0.36	15.8	189	148
1893... ..	89,022	35.4	22.8	2.00	5.12	0.52	46.1	227	159
1894... ..	90,024	34.5	19.9	2.25	4.04	0.36	16.7	174	137
1895... ..	91,027	35.0	25.6	2.08	7.02	0.44	54.9	249	161
1896... ..	92,030	34.6	20.2	2.00	4.38	0.50	16.2	173	148
Average 5 years ...		35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897... ..	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1898... ..	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1899... ..	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900... ..	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901... ..	*97,043	27.5	18.9	1.63	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years ...		30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902... ..	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903... ..	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904... ..	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905... ..	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906... ..	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years ...		27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907... ..	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908... ..	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909... ..	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910... ..	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911... ..	*106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years ...		26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912... ..	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913... ..	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914... ..	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915... ..	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916... ..	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years ...		21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917... ..	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918... ..	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919... ..	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920... ..	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921... ..	*105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years ...		18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922... ..	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923... ..	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924... ..	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925... ..	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75
1926... ..	99,600	16.1	13.2	0.69	2.25	1.32	8.1	86	70
Average 5 years ...		16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927... ..	99,270	15.2	15.4	0.72	2.21	1.55	8.6	110	69
1928... ..	100,700	15.0	13.3	0.86	1.72	1.59	6.7	79	65
1929... ..	100,200	14.0	15.0	0.74	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930... ..	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.70	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60
1931... ..	99,180	13.03	14.2	0.75	1.78	1.56	3.9	85.9	66
Average 5 years ...		14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932... ..	97,210	12.0	13.0	0.71	1.06	1.34	3.4	86.4	65
1933... ..	95,900	12.1	14.6	0.69	1.23	1.69	11.1	74.7	64

* The Population for the Census years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are taken from the Census Returns; the Populations for the other years are Estimates of the Registrar General.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is classed as an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the stations which supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall recorded in Burnley is sent to the Registrar-General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer, the reservoir of which is 458 feet above sea level. In the enclosure are the following:—

In the Stephenson Screen:	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
		Dry Bulb Thermometer.
		Maximum Thermometer.
		Minimum Thermometer.

Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.

Grass Minimum Thermometer.

Earth Thermometer—1 foot.

—4 feet.

Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).

Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter).

The floor of the Stephenson Screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The Readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., G.M.T., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published weekly in the local newspapers.

The following Table gives a Monthly Summary of the Readings:—

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1933.

APPENDIX 2.

LAT. : 53° 47' 30 N. LONG : 2° 14' 30 W.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.										
1933	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		IN SCREEN			Mean Solar on Grass		IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity.				Most in a day		Total of Fall		Most in a day		Total of Daily Mean		Most in a day		No. of Days of:				
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature		Mean Min.	Mean Solar Max.	Mean 1 foot	Mean 4 feet	No. of days	M.M.	M.M.	No. of days of Sun	Hrs.	Hrs.	Am- ount	Day of month	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	C'm		
	High- est	Date	Lowest	Date																								
	Mbs.	inches		2nd	21	27.4	52.4	37.8	42.6	72.1	16	90.1	16.4	2nd	15	8.0	0.26	1.5	9th	4	8	—	8	9	—	2		
Jan.	1020.2	30.125	40.3	35.8	53	27.4	52.4	37.8	42.6	72.1	16	90.1	16.4	2nd	15	8.0	0.26	1.5	9th	4	8	— <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>—</td> <td>2</td>	8	9	—	2		
Feb.	1010.5	29.840	42.7	33.0	53	27.5	63.6	37.2	39.9	89.0	17	170.2	56.0	25th	16	53.2	1.90	6.9	22nd	2	7	— <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td>	6	7	3	3		
March	1008.9	29.792	51.4	35.4	62	31.4	82.1	40.0	40.4	59.1	15	57.2	12.6	17th	30	116.8	3.70	10.2	24th	1	5	8	3	10	—	4		
April	1015.8	29.995	52.8	39.5	62	36.1	91.7	45.6	44.0	77.2	12	45.1	16.7	23rd	26	94.3	1.50	10.2	14th	1	2	3	3	—	8	7	—	6
May	1011.9	29.882	59.8	46.1	52.9	44.3	100.3	52.4	48.5	74.9	20	60.9	10.4	3rd	28	124.4	4.01	11.5	31st	—	6	3	6	2	4	3	4	3
June	1007.8	29.760	67.7	49.2	55.5	45.3	115.6	59.1	54.7	67.7	11	45.8	14.2	5th	30	196.4	6.55	14.2	5th	4	6	3	4	3	1	7	2	—
July	1014.9	29.970	70.2	53.6	61.9	50.6	117.0	62.3	58.4	75.8	16	68.6	10.3	9th	30	181.7	5.86	14.8	5th	—	1	2	3	1	15	5	1	3
Aug.	1013.1	29.918	68.9	54.2	61.5	50.7	112.5	62.2	59.8	77.6	18	52.1	12.6	20th	29	168.6	5.44	12.0	1st	1	—	1	2	6	9	10	1	1
Sept.	1016.4	30.015	60.1	49.1	57.5	43.0	105.0	57.9	58.4	78.8	10	53.0	24.1	24th	28	169.5	5.65	10.5	14th	4	5	7	2	3	1	4	—	4
Oct.	1008.7	29.788	54.0	44.0	49.0	39.0	84.0	51.2	54.1	84.5	18	119.3	27.3	10th	27	58.9	1.9	6.9	26th	1	4	6	—	5	7	4	3	1
Nov.	1011.2	29.860	45.3	36.4	40.8	31.4	58.6	43.1	47.0	89.7	15	61.2	19.1	44th	11	22.1	0.74	5.8	2nd	2	4	3	6	1	3	3	4	4
Dec.	1019.4	30.102	29.2	31.1	35.1	35.1	46.0	37.0	42.8	87.7	13	15.1	7.5	30th	9	11.9	0.88	3.4	4th	1	9	4	7	1	—	—	9	—
Whole Year	1013.2	29.921	54.4	41.9	48.4	37.33 47.33	85.8	48.8	49.3	79.5	181	888.6	56.0	25.2.33	279	1205.8	3.3	14.8	5.7.33	14	44	52	41	25	72	59	18	40

During the year the amount of rainfall in millimeters, according to wind direction at 9 a.m., was as follows :—

Direction of Wind		N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Calm	Total
Rainfall in Millimetres		42.3	52.6	12.5	61.3	96.2	276.6	161.3	98.9	36.9	888.6

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow	Snow lying	Hail	Thunderstorm	Fog	Ground Frost	Gale

Year	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature				GROSS MINIMUM		No. of Days of Ground Frost	FAHREN-HEIT THERMOMETERS		Relative Humidity	No. of Days	Total Fall		Most in a DAY		No. of Days	Am-ount	Daily Mean	Most in a DAY							
	Ins.	Mbs.		Mean Daily Range	High-est Read-ing	Date	Low-est Read-ing	Date	Mean Solar Max.		Low-est Read-ing	Date			Mean of 1 foot	Mean of 4 feet	Ins.	M.M.				Ins.	M.M.	Hrs.	Am-ount	Date	Hrs.	Am-ount	Date
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	11	5.1.08	134	47.3	47.5	83.4	193	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	20.9.08	272	1201	13.0	306.08				
1909	29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.5.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	45.5	46.3	83.0	190	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	3.2.09	282	1144	3.1	13.5	85.09			
1910	29.801	1011.2	47.0	12.8	78.5	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	209	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	10.11.10	283	1144	3.1	14.4	147.10			
1911	29.987	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	47.9	48.1	80.5	183	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	17.6.11	288	1334	3.7	14.6	86.11			
1912	29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	47.3	47.9	83.5	215	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	26.10.12	262	894	2.4	13.1	234.12			
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	28.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	47.7	44.7	82.7	194	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	15.4.13	271	1055	2.9	13.3	267.13			
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	21.7.14	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	48.0	48.5	81.9	220	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	11.1.14	287	1205	3.3	15.1	146.14			
1915	29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	12.6.15	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	46.5	47.4	80.8	200	40.23	1021.8	1.30	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	186.15			
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	16.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	223	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	2.7	13.7	166.16			
1917	29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	10.3.17	127	46.0	46.7	81.1	172	36.08	931.7	1.04	26.4	10.3.17	279	1136	3.1	15.0	17.17			
1918	29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	22.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	47.6	45.8	78.4	205	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	15.9.18	288	1189	3.2	14.0	195.18			
1919	29.893	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	45.3	46.9	80.1	206	35.08	906.3	1.18	30.0	1.1.19	278	1280	3.5	14.0	145.19			
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	17.6.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.6	241	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	274	1018	2.8	14.7	245.20			
1921	30.086	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	25.6.21	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	49.5	49.5	79.6	210	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	27.12.21	272	1361	3.7	15.3	96.21			
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	46.6	47.9	81.9	225	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	8.8.22	278	1072	2.9	14.8	126.22			
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	No therm	15	30.11.23	96	47.1	47.8	83.4	256	57.90	1471.8	1.80	45.8	12.4.23	263	1035	2.8	12.3	66.23			
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do.	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	241	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	31.5.24	275	950	2.6	13.6	146.24			
1925	29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do.	11	14.12.25	139	47.4	48.2	81.5	214	41.4	1051.4	1.24	31.1	10.2.25	284	1097	3.0	13.2	96.25			
1926	29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	48.7	48.6	81.8	228	44.0	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.1.26	290	1021	2.8	14.4	27.26			
1927	29.919	1013.2	46.8	11.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87.0	12	20.12.27	83	47.9	48.3	82.0	228	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	21.7.27	271	948	2.6	13.9	85.27			
1928	29.932	1013.6	47.6	13.0	75	11.7.28	18	9.12.28	87.3	13	9.12.28	89	47.9	48.1	81.0	238	51.4	1305.5	2.04	51.8	20.8.28	285	1089	2.95	14.6	266.28			
1929	29.998	1015.8	46.6	13.8	82	15.7.29	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	47.2	47.4	80.8	199	42.19	1071.6	1.3	32.5	11.1.29	289	1273.1	3.48	14.0	147.29			
1930	29.890	1012.1	47.3	11.6	87	27.8.30	17	20.3.30	83.6	8	18.2.30	131	47.8	48.1	83.4	217	52.0	1320.7	1.39	35.3	26.5.30	272	1048.9	2.86	14.3	86.30			
1931	29.886	1012.0	47.0	11.6	72	22.7.31	18	10.3.31	82.2	11	10.3.31	98	47.3	47.7	83.8	217	47.23	1199.7	1.93	49.0	3.11.31	258	958.5	2.61	13.9	266.31			
1932	29.998	1015.8	47.5	12.1	82	11.8.32	19	12.3.32	83.0	16	12.3.32	89	47.8	47.9	81.7	221	42.74	1085.6	1.96	49.8	2.9.32	266	1006.1	2.8	15.0	156.32			
Mean 25 yrs	29.934	1013.6	46.9	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	47.4	47.6	82.0	214	43.39	1101.3	—	—	—	273	1100.5	3.02	—	—			
1933	29.921	1013.2	48.4	12.5	84	3.7.33	21	23.1.33	85.6	10	24.2.33	110	48.8	49.3	79.5	181	33.54	838.6	2.24	56.0	25.2.33	279	1205.8	3.3	14.8	57.33			

BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE 1.—SHOWING DISEASES AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING 1933.

Diagnosis	Remain- ing on 1/1/1933	Ad- mitted 1933	Total No. of Cases	Discharged in 1933			Removed against Advice	Died	Remaining on 31/12/33	Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged DAYS
				Well	Improved	I.S.Q.				
Anæmia	3	11	14	9	1	3	—	—	1	43
Malnutrition	2	20	22	10	1	3	—	1	7	67
Melæna Neonatorum ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Dysentery	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	27
Other Alimentary Disorders	6	19	25	15	4	1	1	4	—	67
Acute Tonsillitis	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	24
Respiratory Diseases ...	1	17	18	4	3	5	1	3	2	47
Tuberculosis Generalised	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	192
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Ophthalmia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Skin Diseases	—	7	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	50
Active Rickets	7	6	13	9	—	3	—	—	1	69
Eneuresis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	36
Pyelitis	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	32
Debility following Infectious and other Diseases	3	18	21	16	3	2	—	—	—	51
Convulsive Disorders ...	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	36
Congenital Defects ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Specific Disease	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	50
Birth Injuries	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	36
Prematurity, etc.	—	15	15	8	—	—	—	5	2	40
	23	135	158	83	16	18	2	18	21	—

TABLE II.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN ADMITTED. PERIOD—1/1/33 TO 31/12/33.

Per wk	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths	2-3 m'ths	3-4 m'ths	4-5 m'ths	5-6 m'ths	6-7 m'ths	7-12 m'ths	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	Over 4 yrs	Total
	1	6	14	10	8	3	1	8	10	39	13	8	9	135

SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Infant Welfare Clinics.	Transferred from Maternity Ward.
43	90	2

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN AT BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

PERIOD—1/1/1933 TO 31/12/1933.

Cause of Death.	Total	Weeks.				Months.				Years.			
		under 1 wk.	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	over 4
Convential Diseases	5	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory, Acute	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Convulsions and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injuries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	1	1	2	1	5	2	5	—	1	—	—	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1933.

Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1933:—

(a) Delivered	12	}	16
(b) Undelivered	4		

Number of cases admitted during 1933 ... 421

Cases which received Ante-natal inpatient treatment during 1932, and were re-admitted for confinement in 1933 ... 4

Total cases dealt with ... 441

Number of cases remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1933:—

(a) Delivered	17	}	18
(b) Awaiting Delivery	1		

Number of External cases ... 6

TABLE VI.—Particulars of the Intern. Cases.

No. of Cases					Number of Births					Number of Deaths		
					Live births	Stillbirths		Total births	Mater- nal	Infantile		
						M.	F.			M.	F.	
231	Normal Cases	...	...	...	230	—	1	231	—	—	1
3	Twin pregnancy	...	...	...	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
9	Dry labour	...	...	...	8	1	—	9	—	—	—
13	Prolonged labour	...	...	...	12	—	1	13	—	—	—
10	Premature Labour	...	...	...	10	—	—	10	—	2	1
12	Inertia...	...	...	...	10	2	—	12	—	—	—
CONTRACTED PELVIS:												
19	(a) Spontaneous	...	...	...	18	—	2	20	—	—	—
3	(b) Induction	...	...	...	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
1	(c) Forceps	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	(d) Cesarean section	...	...	...	13	—	—	13	—	—	—
CARDIAC DISEASE:												
12	(a) Spontaneous	...	...	...	12	—	—	12	—	1	—
4	(b) Forceps	...	...	...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
2	(c) Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	(d) Cesarean section	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	Mild toxæmia	...	...	...	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
16	Albuminuria	...	...	...	14	—	2	16	1	1	—
1	Pyelitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Hyperemesis	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
12	Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	...	6	5	1	12	—	2	1

No of Cases		Nature of Cases	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			
			Live Births	Stillbirths		Total Births	Mater- nal	Infantile	
				M.	F.			M.	F.
1		Concealed Accidental hæmorrhage— Cæsarean section	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
		PLACENTA PRÆVIA							
2		(a) Spontaneous	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
2		(b) Cæsarian section	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
4		Post-partum hæmorrhage	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
		MALPRESENTATIONS.							
9		(a) Breech... ..	7	1	1	9	—	—	—
14		(b) P.O.P.... ..	12	1	1	14	—	—	1
1		(c) Transverse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
2		(d) Face	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
		HYDRAMNIOS.							
4		(a) Spontaneous	2	1	1	4	—	1	—
1		(b) Cæsarean section	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1		Tuberculosis—Induction	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
1		Maxillary Sarcoma	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
4		Other Concurrent Diseases	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
412		Total deliveries during 1933	389	15	12	416	2	8	5
		ANTE-NATAL—							
		Miscarriage and Undelivered cases							
16		Admitted during 1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6		Extern cases delivered during 1933	6	—	—	6	—	—	—

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1933.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital),	2414.
2.	Number of women confined in hospital,	94.
3.	Number of live births	86.
4.	Number of still births	10.
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	2*
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	14.
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital,	3.
8.	Total number of deaths	355.
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital),	2066.
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—	
	(a) Under four weeks	1946.
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	357.
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	118.
10.	Number of beds occupied:—	
	(a) Average during the year	203.
	(b) Highest, on 10/2/33	246,
	(c) Lowest, on 13/9/33	171,
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	609.
	Number of abdominal sections, (included in above)	257.

* This figure relates only to children born in hospital.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

There is no recognised out-patient department ; patients after discharge may return for massage, electrical treatment and X-Ray treatment.

Under the Council's Tuberculosis scheme, persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the skin and glands, are treated at the electro-therapeutic department. 64 persons made 5258 attendances and there were 7776 treatments.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick and maternity cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1933.

Classification of Wards	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical	2	54	36	55	52	—	—	109	88
Surgical	2	44	32	55	38	—	—	99	70
Children	1	—	—	—	—	52	18*	52	18
Venereal	2	7	1	8	—	—	—	15	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity	1	—	—	14 10 cots	6 2 babies	—	—	14	6 2 babies
Total	8	105	69	132	96	52	18	289	183 2 babies

* Includes 7 Mental Defectives.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, X-RAY DEPARTMENT.**Year ending 31st December, 1933.**

Number of Patients Radiographed	642
Number of Patients Screened	120

CLASSIFICATION.

Bones and Joints of the Extremities	360
Skull, Jaw and Teeth	34
Ribs	13
Spine	51
Pelvis	31
Chest	85
Oesophagus	3
Alimentary Tract	49
Biliary Tract	19
Urinary Tract	19
Pregnancy	30
<hr/>	
TOTAL	694
<hr/>	

APPENDIX 4.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT.**Treatment of Hospital Patients during 1933.****LIGHT.**

Number of Patients	82
Treatments:—	
Carbon Arc Lamp	4366
Kromayer Lamp	535
Mercury Vapour	327
Tungsten	57
<hr/>	
Total	5285

MASSAGE:—

Number of Patients	73
Treatments	1694

EXERCISES:—

Number of Patients	47
Treatments	1602

CONTRAST BATHS:—

Number of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	3
Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	16

ELECTRICITY:—

Number of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	61
Treatments:—						

Diathermy	...	...	...	...	...	323
Faradism ...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	1625
Galvanism	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ionisation ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
High Frequency	20
Sinusoidal	65

Total	2200
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Total Patients	266
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total Treatments	10,797
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WOOD'S GLASS EXAMINATIONS	162
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

LIGHT TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY SCHEME CASES,
DURING 1933.

Old Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
New Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Patients Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Attendances made for Review	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Attendances made for Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4878

TREATMENTS:—

Carbon Arc Lamp	3551
Kromayer Lamp	3781
Mercury Vapour	383
Diathermy	61

Total	7776
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**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1933.**

TABLE showing the Notifications of the Four Principal Infectious Diseases in the areas of the Constituent Authorities, and the numbers isolated, together with the percentage isolated:—

Authority	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Ery- sipelas	Diph- theria	Total
BURNLEY BOROUGH—					
Total Notified	760	2	60	159	981
Total Isolated	436	—	2	142	580
Percentage Isolated ...	57·4	—	3·3	89·3	59·1
Burnley Rural District—					
Total Notified	72	1	1	19	93
Total Isolated	26	—	—	16	42
Percentage Isolated ...	36·1	—	—	84·2	45·2
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	72	—	5	12	89
Total Isolated	35	—	—	12	47
Percentage Isolated ...	48·6	—	—	100·0	52·8
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	44	2	6	14	66
Total Isolated	33	1	2	13	49
Percentage Isolated ...	75·0	50·0	33·3	92·9	74·2

SIZE OF ROOMS—HEIGHTS.

APPENDIX 6.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 8 feet	Between 8 & 9 feet	Between 9 & 10 feet	10 feet & above	Total
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	1	88	609	7	705
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	1	13	49	—	63
	Parlours	—	11	288	5	304
	Bedrooms	39	186	998	20	1243
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	8	109	38	—	155
	Bedrooms	74	82	10	1	167
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	3	23	2	—	28
	Bedrooms	14	7	2	—	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	1	5	1	—	7
Basements ...	—	3	2	—	—	5

SIZE OF ROOMS—FLOOR SPACE.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 125 sq. feet	Between 125 & 150 sq. feet	Between 150 & 200 sq. feet	Between 200 & 250 sq. feet	250 sq. feet & above	Total
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	137	108	435	22	3	705
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	63	—	—	—	—	63
	Parlours	165	84	48	5	2	304
	Bedrooms	461	274	463	41	4	1243
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	2	20	121	10	2	155
	Bedrooms	12	5	64	80	6	167
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	3	6	16	3	—	28
	Bedrooms	3	5	4	10	1	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	—	4	1	2	7
Basements ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	5

SIZE OF ROOMS—CUBIC SPACE.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 1,000 cubic feet	Between 1,000 and 1,500 cubic feet	Between 1,500 and 2,000 cubic feet	2,000 cubic feet and above	Total
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	107	337	250	11	705
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	63	—	—	—	63
	Parlours	94	180	27	3	304
	Bedrooms	360	553	313	17	1243
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	2	95	56	2	155
	Bedrooms	11	50	94	12	167
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	3	18	7	—	28
	Bedrooms	3	10	10	—	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	3	2	2	7
Basements ...	—	—	5	—	—	5

OVERCROWDED HOUSES OCCUPIED BY MORE THAN 1 FAMILY.

Allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms, 5 were overcrowded.

Allowing 400 cubic feet, 3 ; and on the basis of more than 2 persons per room,
2 were overcrowded.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1933.

APPENDIX 7.

Date of Decision.	Act, Bye-law, or Regulation under which Proceedings taken.	Offence.	Result.
Feb. 8th	Public Health Act, 1925, Section 73	Distributing toys from rag-cart	Fine 10/-
June 8th	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Section 2	Selling whiskey adulterated with 8.2% added water	Fine £1
Dec. 11th	Do.	Selling rum adulterated with 10.2% added water	Fine £2. Costs £2/2/0
Dec. 13th	Public Health Act, 1875 Sections 91—96	Nuisance	Withdrawn on payment of costs 4/-. Work done.
Dec. 19th	Vaccination Act, 1867, Section 31	Failure to procure vaccination of child. 3 cases	Fine 10/- each including costs.
Dec. 19th	Do.	Failure to carry out Justice's Order to vaccinate child	Fine 10/- including costs

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURNS.

Form M.C.W. 96 (Rev.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise ; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1933.

-
1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL:—95,900.
 2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AS ADJUSTED BY ANY TRANSFERRED NOTIFICATIONS:—
 - (a) Live Births—1,211. (b) Still Births—68. (c) Total—1,279.
 - (d) By Midwives—500. (e) By Doctors and Parents—779.
 3. HEALTH VISITING.
 - (i) Number of Officers employed for Health Visiting at the end of the year:—
 - (a) by the Council—1 Superintendent and 8 Health Visitors.
 - (b) by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres):—
 - (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council ... 50%
 - (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (iii) Number of Visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—

(a) To expectant mothers	... ..	First Visits	624
		Total Visits	880
(b) To children under 1 year of age	... ..	First Visits	1132
		Total Visits	6699
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	... ..	Total Visits	9189
 4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ... 6
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:—
 - (i) By children under 1 year of age ... 9667
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 4051
 - (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year:—
 - (i) Children under 1 year of age ... 788
 - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 282

- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year:—

(i) Children under 1 year of age	656
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1158
(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in	
(d) (i)	65.0

5. ANTE NATAL CLINICS (WHETHER HELD AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES OR AT OTHER PREMISES):—

(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	3
(b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	Nil.
(c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year	3733
(d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year	673
(e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d)	52.6

6. MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	21	14	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	421	121	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions

Nil.

7. HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK OR AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	24	52	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	135	272	—

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions ... Nil.

8. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
- (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 1
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
- (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations* ... 2
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year. ... 62

*The Moorland Home of the Burnley League of Social Service.

(Farmhouse with accommodation for 2 Nursing Mothers).

Each Nursing Mother admitted for 1 week only. Nursing Mothers may be accompanied by one infant and one other young child. 62 children accompanied the Mothers.

- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions ... Nil.

9. HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

- (a) Number of such homes:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
- (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.

(b) Number of beds in homes:—

(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year:—

(i) expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) mothers and babies	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(iii) babies	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies

...	Nil.
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

10. DAY NURSERIES.

(a) Number of day nurseries:—

(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries:—

(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year

...	Nil.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

11. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia ... Neonatorum ...	10 Vision unimpaired—9 Vision impaired—1	10	4	None removed to Hospital. 7 notified from Hospital.
(2) Pemphigus ... Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal ... Fever	4	1	1	3 occurred in Hospital 1 removed to Hospital.
(4) Puerperal ... Pyrexia	34	12	2	12 occurred at home and 7 removed to Hospital. 22 occurred in Hospitals.
(5) Measles and ... German Measles (in children under 5 years of age)	1425	1400	1	15
(6) Whooping ... Cough (do.)	97 cases found by Health Visitors (102 visits paid)	97	—	—
(7) Epidemic ... Diarrhoea (do.)	6 cases found by Health Visitors (9 visits paid)	6	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis ... (do.)	1	1	—	1

12. HOME NURSING.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever:—
- (i) by the Council Nil.
- (ii) by Voluntary Associations—Council requisitions service of a nurse, when required, from Local Nursing Association.
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses 10

13. MIDWIVES.

I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year—18+7 in Maternity Hospital and 8 in Municipal Hospital.

(b) Number:—

(i) employed by the Council	...	None, apart from Hospital Staffs.
(ii) directly subsidised by the Council	... ..	Nil.
(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations	... ..	Nil.

(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife.—Compensation at rate of 7/6 per case paid in respect of 5 cases which were admitted to hospital on account of complications. The L.A. has supplied extern midwife from Maternity Hospital to act for one private midwife during suspension on account of Infectious Disease.

II. (a) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year:—

(i) as midwives	... ..	369
(ii) as maternity nurses	... ..	243
(iii) in Hospitals	... ..	514

(b) Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	177
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14. MATERNAL DEATHS.

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year:—

(i) from sepsis	... ..	4
(ii) from other causes	... ..	4

(b) Number of these cases which died:—

(i) at home	... ..	1
(ii) in institutions	... ..	7

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1933.

1.	Name and Address of Institution.—Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	
2.	Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—21.	
3.	Number of Maternity Cases admitted during the year—421.	
4.	Average duration of stay —14·9 days, including Antenatal Treatment. 13·2 days for confinement.	
5.	Number of cases delivered by—	
	(a) Midwives	358
	(b) Doctors	54
6.	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency—117	
7.	Number of cases notified as—	
	(a) Puerperal Fever	—
	(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	20
8.	Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum—None.	
9.	Number of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—27.	
10.	(a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum—4.	
	(b) Result of treatment in each case—Vision not impaired—3, Vision impaired—1.	
11.	(a) Number of Maternal Deaths—3.	
	(b) Cause of death in each case.	
	I. i (a) Cardic Failure, (b) Acute Bronchitis.	
	ii Eclampsia.	
	II. i (a) Pneumonia, (b) Toxic Albuminuria, (c) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage.	
	ii Cæsarean Section.	
	III. i (a) Post-partum Hæmorrhage, (b) Toxic Albuminuria.	
12.	Number of Infant Deaths—	
	(i) Stillborn	27
	(ii) Within 10 days of birth	13
	(b) Cause of death in each case.	
	Still-births—27.	
	Infantile Deaths—13.	
1.	Congenital Defects	4
2.	Macerated Fœtus	5
3.	Accidental Hæmorrhage	6
4.	Malpresentation	3
5.	Contracted Pelvis	2
6.	Uterine inertia (forceps)	1
7.	Breech Births	2
8.	Breech in Contracted Pelvis	2
9.	Prolonged Labour	2
	—	—
	27	—
	—	—
1.	Atelectasis (A.P.H.)	1
2.	Convulsions	1
3.	Dystocia	1
4.	Prematurity	5
5.	Prematurity and accidental Hæmorrhage of Mother	1
6.	Prematurity and Breech Presentation	1
7.	Prematurity and Hydramnios	1
8.	Prematurity and Toxic Albuminuria	1
9.	Congenital Defect	1
	—	—
	13	—
	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1933.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Municipal General Hospital, Burnley.
2. Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—14.
3. Number of Maternity Cases admitted during the year—121
4. Average duration of stay—15·4 days.
5. Number of Cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives	...	...	75
(b) Doctors	...	...	19
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency—20
7. Number of Cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever	...	...	3
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
8. Number of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum —None.
9. Number of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—8
10. (a) Number of Cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum—1
(b) Result of treatment in each case—Improved.
11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths—3
(b) Cause of Death in each case.

I. i (a) Puerperal Fever, (b) Childbirth.
II. i (a) Uræmia, (b) post-partum.
III. i (a) Cerebral Embolism, (b) Thrombosis, Saphenous Veins (post-partum).
12. (a) Number of Infant Deaths—

ii(i) Still-born	...	...	...	10
(ii) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	3

 (b) Cause of Death in each case.

Still-births—10		
1. Prematurity	...	4
2. Macerated Fœtus	...	1
3. Placenta Prævia	...	1
4. Albuminuria of Mother	...	1
5. Ante-partum Hemorrhage	...	1
6. Anencephalic	...	1
7. Occ-post position	...	1

 10

Infantile Deaths—3

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Prematurity | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137.

PART I. PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, in the County Borough of Burnley, (to which this return relates).

Age-periods.		Formal Notifications.											Total Notifications	
		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards		Total (all ages)
monary Males	—	—	—	—	4	7	16	9	9	8	2	55	68
„ Females	...	—	—	—	—	2	8	7	4	5	3	2	31	32
n-pulmonary Males	...	—	2	5	5	2	3	2	—	1	2	—	22	24
„ Females	...	—	5	4	4	3	2	5	3	2	2	1	31	31

PART II. SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
monary Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
.. Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
n-pulmonary Males ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
.. Females	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3

The source from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns / from local Registrars	2	5
.. / transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	3	1
Other Sources if any (specify)	—	—

PART III. NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	205	168	373	99	127	226	
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason inter alia of:—							
Withdrawal of notification	4	1	5	2	1	3	8
Recovery from the disease	9	10	19	7	4	11	30
Death	44	25	69	13	9	22	91
Other reasons	25	16	41	16	21	37	78

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	22	47	34	5	30
	Adult females	26	62	61	6	21
	Children	4	7	5	—	6
	Total	52	116	100	11	57
GRAND TOTAL		52	116	100	11	57

turn showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Condition at time of discharge.				Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.														Grand Totals	
				Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Quiescent	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	5	—	12
Not quiescent	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	10
Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quiescent	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	9
Not quiescent	—	4	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	10
Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Not quiescent	1	7	—	5	3	—	4	3	—	1	2	—	11	15	—	26
Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not quiescent	—	2	—	2	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	13
Died in Institution	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	5	—	8
ALS (pulmonary)				5	18	—	19	18	—	10	15	—	2	4	—	36	55	—	91

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															G. To
			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	10	3	
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			—	7	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	12	5	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 145A

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates		Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932					1933					
		Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. +										
		Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)						
Disease Arrested	Adults { M.	12	4	3	1	8	7	1	1	—	2	5	1	1	—	2	7	1	1	—	2	5	1	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	3	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.	6	2	2	—	4	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	4	1	1	—	2	6	3	5	1	9	8	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children	4	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disease not Arrested	Adults { M.	5	3	3	2	8	1	—	4	—	4	1	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	3	—	4	—	3	5	—	8	7	4	3	3	10	13	4	8	3	15	11	8	6	5	19	
	F.	2	1	2	—	3	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	4	4	1	1	—	2	2	2	3	1	6	7	1	3	3	7	16	5	5	6	16	3	5	7	—	12	
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		29	11	12	4	27	13	1	8	—	9	10	4	4	—	8	14	3	7	1	11	17	6	10	1	17	15	6	14	1	21	14	7	7	6	20	30	9	14	9	32	14	13	13	5	31	
Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M.	20	4	2	—	6	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	19	2	3	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Children	28	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		100	23	25	5	53	22	5	8	—	13	13	5	3	—	8	20	2	7	—	9	9	1	—	—	1	10	1	6	—	7	1	1	1	—	2	3	3	2	3	8	—	1	—	—	1	
Dead	Adults { M.	13	15	35	10	60	8	3	8	1	12	5	5	13	2	20	2	2	9	4	15	3	4	9	8	21	1	6	10	5	21	2	1	7	8	16	6	2	6	8	16	4	—	4	4		
	F.	11	7	17	2	26	4	—	9	1	10	4	—	8	3	11	3	3	8	5	16	2	2	9	6	17	2	2	9	4	15	7	3	1	4	8	1	2	4	4	10	—	2	4	6		
	Children	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Written off Dispensary Register		194	52	84	18	154	39	9	27	2	38	23	11	24	6	41	29	7	24	9	40	15	7	18	14	39	13	9	25	9	43	10	5	9	12	26	10	7	12	15	34	4	1	2	8	11	
GRAND TOTALS		223	63	96	22	181	52	10	35	2	47	33	15	28	6	49	43	10	31	10	51	32	13	28	15	56	28	15	39	10	64	24	12	16	18	46	40	16	26	24	66	18	14	15	13	42	

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the conditions at the end of 1933 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932					1933				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total										
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3												
			F.	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	6	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	7	10	—	—	1	1												
		Children	6	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	5	2	—	12	14	2	1	4	6	13	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	2	2								
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	6	—	—	1	7										
			F.	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	—	5	—	11	5	2	6	2	15										
		Children	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	4	2	3	1	7	13										
	Condition not ascertained during the year			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			10	1	13	6	30	2	5	1	8	2	3	5	10	4	—	2	6	7	4	3	—	14	2	2	1	14	19	7	3	5	6	21	11	4	9	10	34	14	6	8	13	41		
	Transferred to Pulmonary			1	1	—	1	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	2	4	3	6	15	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
			F.	6	2	5	20	33	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	3	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
		Children	15	12	4	33	64	—	1	6	7	3	2	5	10	1	—	4	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			28	16	13	57	114	2	1	8	18	29	9	5	6	15	35	5	6	3	10	24	5	2	10	17	3	3	2	13	21	—	1	—	6	7	1	1	—	3	5	—				
	Dead	Adults	M.	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—						
			F.	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—								
		Children	—	2	1	1	4	2	1	—	1	4	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—							
Total written off Dispensary Register			53	37	28	120	238	4	3	13	30	50	13	9	10	25	57	8	7	4	19	38	8	3	—	11	22	4	4	3	13	24	1	1	1	6	9	5	2	1	4	12	—				
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)			63	38	41	126	268	4	5	18	31	58	15	12	15	25	67	12	7	4	21	44	15	7	3	11	36	6	6	4	27	43	8	4	6	12	30	16	6	10	14	46	14	6	8	13	41

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Total written off Dispensary Register			53	37	28	120	238	4	3	13	30	50	13	9	10	25	57	8	7	4	19	38	8	3	—	11	22	4	4	3	13	24	1	1	1	6	9	5	2	1	4	12	—				
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)			63	38	41	126	268	4	5	18	31	58	15	12	15	25	67	12	7	4	21	44	15	7	3	11	36	6	6	4	27	43	8	4	6	12	30	16	6	10	14	46	14	6	8	13	41

RETURN to be made on or before the 9th of February, 1934, by Mr. H. V. Hartley, Vaccination Officer of the Barnley Registration District, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Births List " Sheets " as regis- tered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1932.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Regis- ter" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by "Report Book ") of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1934, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporar- ily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return.	Total number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1933	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscien- tion Objection received by the Vaccina- tion Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1933.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in re- spect of whom Statu- tory Declara- tions of Con- scien- tious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died Unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certi- ficate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and Cases not hav- ing been found.				
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small Pox.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST WARD ...	844	208	—	—	564	66	2	2	—	2	229	593	
WEST WARD ...	340	89	—	—	227	24	—	—	—	—	192	239	
Total ...	1184	297	—	—	791	90	2	2	—	2	421	832	

Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made (included in column 6 above)=2.
Total number of copies of certificates for the year 1933 sent to other Vaccination Officers (included in column 12 above)=11.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT 1933

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer.

Education Committee.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1933-34.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

- *HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR L. RIPPON),
(Vice-Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN (Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN J. BESTWICK.
- *ALDERMAN H. LEES, J.P.
- *ALDERMAN R. PLACE, J.P.
- ALDERMAN L. THORNBUR.
- *MRS. COUNCILLOR M. BROWN, J.P.
- *COUNCILLOR E. BRODRICK, J.P.
- *COUNCILLOR R. BUSHBY.
- *COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG.
- *COUNCILLOR G. DUXBURY.
- *COUNCILLOR A. GREEN.
- COUNCILLOR G. HALE, J.P.
- *COUNCILLOR J. H. HEAP.
- COUNCILLOR W. HEYS.
- *COUNCILLOR J. LYNCH.
- COUNCILLOR G. PARKINSON.
- COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.
- *COUNCILLOR J. R. TOMLINSON.
- COUNCILLOR J. S. YATES.
- *MRS. F. A. OGDEN, B.A., J.P.
- *RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR PROVOST TYNAN, D.D.
- REV. R. W. CROOK, M.A., B.D.
- A. A. BELLINGHAM, ESQ., (Deceased 20/2/1934).

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1933. The report is drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education.

There have been no extensions of the service in the field of inspection and treatment of physical ailments in the school population. The statistics in the following pages are an indication of the scope of the work and the necessity for the maintenance of a complete medical service of ascertainment and treatment of the defects prevalent during school life. The year under review is the first complete year of working of the extended orthopædic scheme, and the section of the report dealing with crippling shows that the numbers of children requiring to be supervised and treated for postural and crippling defects have amply justified the further development of this particular branch of the work.

In my two previous reports I reviewed the dental scheme from its inception in 1914 and drew your attention to the very marked increase in the amount of dental treatment undertaken. The dentist, working single-handed, has had necessarily to limit the number of children whom he records as requiring treatment to those with obvious and advanced dental disease and pass over those with very early signs of dental caries. Such a position is unsatisfactory. It is inevitable, although most undesirable, with only one dentist for 13,000 children, to leave children with slight dental defects unattended until these defects progress to a more advanced and unsalvageable stage. The purpose of school dentistry is the conservation of the teeth by early detection of slight caries and treatment in the early stages. Unless the dentist can do this by re-inspection and treatment, if necessary, in each succeeding year from the time the child first enters until he reaches school-leaving age, the service is neither efficient nor does it give an adequate return for the money spent. So long as only one dentist is available, the alternative is to limit the dental scheme to the children in attendance at say, half the schools, and ensure that a proportion at least of the school population are adequately dealt with. This would effect more real good to a limited number, although inevitably the

remainder of the children would have to go without any dental attention. The number of school children in the Burnley schools requires the services of at least two whole-time dentists, and until another is appointed the dental scheme cannot be said to be adequately fulfilling the purpose for which it was established.

Much attention has been paid during 1933 to defects of speech. It was found that at least eighty-eight children were stammerers, and the provision of remedial treatment was considered. It appeared that the method in operation in the London County Council "Centres" had the outstanding merit of being supported by years of practical experience and that to be effective the treatment should be in expert hands. A full-time instructress, trained in the methods used in the London County Council "Centres" was appointed, and took up duties early in 1934. Suitable classes have been organised according to age, sex, and severity of the stammering defect. A room in the Deaf School makes a suitable centre.

I wish to acknowledge, in cordial terms, my appreciation of the co-operation of the school medical staff with me during the past year.

I would also like to be permitted to express my warm thanks to the Chairman and members of the Special Services Sub-Committee for their support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Burnley,
2nd April, 1934.

General Information.

SCHOLARS.

Number of Elementary and Special School Children on roll on the 31st December, 1933, 13,231. Average attendance during year, 11,391.

TEACHERS.—Elementary and Special Schools.

Men, 90 ; Women, 294. Total, 384.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	16
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	13
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher:—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	16
Boys only	...	...	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	7
Infants only	...	...	...	20

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.

The High School for Girls.

Special Schools 6

School for the Blind and partially blind, School for the Deaf, the Open Air School, 2 Schools for Mentally Defective children and Nursery School.

A special class for stammering children was inaugurated in January, 1934.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

The School Clinic premises in Elizabeth Street have the following accommodation:—

On the ground floor, a waiting room, consulting room, dental treatment room and small office. The Tuberculosis Dispensary consulting room and waiting room are also on this floor.

In the basement, a large room used for minor ailment treatment and orthopaedic treatment and remedial exercises.

During 1933 the installation of an additional floor was being carried out and this is now ready for occupation. This additional floor consists of waiting room, office, three consulting rooms, treatment room, dark room and nurses' room. The additional accommodation will enable the present ground floor rooms to be used for dental treatment only. The present consulting room will be used as a dental recovery room. Minor ailment treatment will be carried out on the first floor, instead of in the basement. The ophthalmic sessions, which are at present held in the Tuberculosis Dispensary, will be held in the new rooms on the first floor.

The total number of attendances at the various clinics was 46,610.

The School Clinic was open on 305 days.

LIST OF SCHOOL CLINICS.

NAME.	PURPOSES.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic.	... Special examination of cases ... referred by Teachers, Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Monday, 2-0 p.m. Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. Thursday, 9 30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	... Dental Treatment.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Every Week-day by appointment.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	... Prescription of Spectacles.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	By appointment only.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Examination by Specialist Officer of Children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and/or Adenoids.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Arranged as required.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	... Victoria ... Hospital.	Arranged as required.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	... Treatment of Crippling and Deformities.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Treatment by Ortho- pædic Nurse daily by appointment. Orthopaedic Surgeon attends twice each month.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	... Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Every Week-day at 8-45 a.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	... Treatment of Debilitated Children, etc.	... Bank Hall ... Children's Hospital.	Wednesday and Friday at 9-30 a.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	... Prophylactic Inoculation against Diphtheria	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Wednesday, 3 p.m.
Cleansing Station	... Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases.	... Basket ... Street.	Arranged as required.

REPORT.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:—

M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ELSIE CATLOW, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

MARGARET S. L. McCASH, M.D.

School Dentist:—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time):—

T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

School Nurses:—

Three Health Visitors act as School Nurses.

One Dental Nurse.

One Orthopædic Nurse.

Four Clerks are employed on School Medical Work.

The School Medical Officer undertakes chiefly the administrative duties connected with the School Medical Service. He is also responsible for certifying mentally defective children for admission to Special Schools. The Deputy Medical Officer examines all children recommended for admission to the Open Air School, arranges for their admission, and is responsible for the clinical supervision of the children in attendance at the Open Air School. He also carries out the routine inspection of Secondary School boys.

One of the Lady Assistant Medical Officers is wholly occupied in the work of the School Medical Department, but relieves the other Assistant Medical Officers during holidays. The Second Lady Assistant Medical Officer carries out chiefly Maternity and Child Welfare work, but is occupied on school medical work for two sessions per week.

The part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon holds two sessions per week for the examination and following-up of school children suffering from eye diseases and vision defects. Additional sessions are held as required.

The whole-time Dental Surgeon allocates 10 sessions per week to the dental inspection and treatment of school children, one session per week to treatment of pregnant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age, and one evening session per week to the treatment of tuberculous persons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

This was described in my report for the year 1932 (see page 10). No alterations have been made during 1933 in the arrangements for co-ordination.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.—Reports on the sanitary circumstances of the schools, with particular reference to the conveniences, urinals, cleanliness and refuse receptacles were given in my reports for 1931 (pages 10 to 13) and 1932 (pages 10 to 12).

The unhygienic trough closets, controlled by tap and plug, in St. Thomas' School have been abolished and replaced by eight pedestal fresh water closets with automatic flush. In Back Lane and Red Lion Street Schools trough closets, which can only be evacuated of their contents when the caretaker goes round from time to time and turns on a tap, still exist. I have previously commented on the unhygienic condition of these sanitary conveniences.

No alteration in the numbers or types of urinals in the schools have been made during 1933.

The playground of Wood Top School is in an unsatisfactory condition and requires to be paved.

Progress has been made in the substitution of modern types of school desks for the old-fashioned long desks. During 1933, 1,350 up-to-date types of desks were installed in the schools.

Accommodation for Refuse in the Schools.—Healey Wood School is the only school in which an ashpit remains in use. It is strongly recommended that this ashpit be abolished and bins provided for the reception of refuse.

Sanitary Supervision.—448 visits were paid by the Sanitary Staff to schools. 23 defects were noted. 1 existed at the beginning of the year. All were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Three groups of school children have been examined in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, which provides for the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following:—

- (a) their first admission ;
- (b) their attaining the age of 8 years ; and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

Each elementary school has been visited once for this purpose.

Head teachers are given notice at every routine examination that they may submit any special cases not falling in the above code groups whom they desire the Medical Officer to see.

All children in the code groups and special cases who have a defect requiring treatment or are to be kept under observation, are re-examined at the schools after a suitable interval has elapsed.

The following table shows the number of children inspected under the various groups during the year, with a comparison for 1932. There was a decrease in the number of children in the " entrant " group, and an increase in the number of children in the " intermediate " and " leaver " groups inspected. The total children inspected during 1933 was in excess of the number for 1932.

Code Groups.

				Total		Total	
Entrants:		Boys	Girls	1933		1932	
Age 3 years	...	28	33	61	.....	54	
„ 4 „	...	152	137	289	.....	358	
„ 5 „	...	353	306	659	.....	670	
„ 6 „	...	84	93	177	.....	162	
„ 7 „	...	21	20	41	.....	53	
		638	589	1227	.....	1297	
				Total		Total	
Intermediates:		Boys	Girls	1933		1932	
Age 8 years	...	531	556	1087	.....	1117	
„ 9 „	...	96	115	211	.....	144	
		627	671	1298	.....	1261	

Leavers:	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
			1933	1932
Age 12 years ...	682 ...	663 ...	1345	1251
„ 13 „ ...	135 ...	153 ...	288	119
„ 14 „ ...	2 ...	— ...	2	5
	—	—	—	—
	819 ...	816 ...	1635	1375
	—	—	—	—
Others ...	30 ...	28 ...	58	87
	—	—	—	—
Total Routine Inspection	2114 ...	2104 ...	4218	4020
	—	—	—	—

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections:					1933		1932
At Schools ...	...	...	...	...	167		158
At School Clinic	...	...	...	...	3105		2944
					—		—
					3272		3102
					—		—
No. of Re-Inspections:							
At Schools ...	...	...	...	...	4469		5706
At School Clinic	...	...	...	...	1741		1614
					—		—
					6210		7320
					—		—

Details of the numbers examined at the various Schools appear in the Appendix.

Visits of the Medical Officer.

Appended below is the number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools.

For Routine Medical Inspection: Morning	130	; Afternoon	98	—	228
For " Following-up " Defects:	„	18	„	2	—
					—
					248
					—

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and Special Inspections in the Schools.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1933 compared with the previous year:—

				1933				1932					
				No.		%		No.		%			
1.	Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections				4385	...	—	...	4178	...	—
2.	Number of children suffering from												
	Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	61	...	1.4	...	24	...	0.6
	Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	337	...	7.7	...	397	...	9.5
	Skin Disease	...	...	...	...	253	...	5.7	...	223	...	5.3
	External Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	66	...	1.5	...	98	...	2.3
	Defective Vision (including Squint)	...	...	...	...	600	...	13.7	...	645	...	15.4
	Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	100	...	2.3	...	133	...	3.2
	Nose and Throat Disease	...	...	...	...	794	...	18.1	...	924	...	22.1
	Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	...	99	...	2.3	...	450	...	10.8
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	47	...	1.0	...	49	...	1.2
	Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	2595	...	59.2	...	2455	...	58.8
	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	134	...	3.0	...	159	...	3.8
	Anæmia	...	...	...	...	55	...	1.3	...	64	...	1.5
	Lung Disease (Non-Tub.)	...	...	...	...	215	...	4.9	...	214	...	5.1
	Tuberculosis:												
	Pulmonary	Definite	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
	„	Suspected	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	9	...	0.2	...	8	...	0.2
	Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	77	...	1.8	...	61	...	1.5
	Deformities	...	...	...	...	212	...	4.8	...	500	...	12.0
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	399	...	9.1	...	567	...	13.6

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 31.1 in the Entrants' Group, 25.7 in the Intermediate Group, and 25.0 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 27.0, a decrease of 4.8% on last year's figure.

A list of the defects found in the various code groups and "specials" appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanliness.—Inspection by the medical officer revealed 337 unclean children, as against 397 in the previous year, the percentages being 7·7 and 9·5 respectively. Of this number, 289 had heads infested with vermin or nits, and 48 had dirty bodies.

The routine cleanliness surveys by the school nurses are a better guide to the conditions obtaining in the various schools. The nurses made 105 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary schools, and carried out 33,753 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 502 individual children were found to be unclean. In 51 instances vermin were found and in 1,454 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was 0·2%. 620 notices, giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits, were sent to parents, and where necessary, this was followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice to parents was sent on 37 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. Seven verminous children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station.

The following table, which gives the results of cleanliness surveys by the school nurses for the last twelve years, shows that there is a marked improvement during the last few years in the standard of cleanliness as measured by the presence of vermin and nits.

Year	Number of Inspections by School Nurses.	Number found to have		Percentage found to have	
		Vermin.	Nits.	Vermin.	Nits.
1922	2555	100	...	3·9	...
1923	7132	254	...	3·6	...
1924	6009	266	898	4·3	14·9
1925	7070	377	1806	4·1	25·5
1926	8014	465	965	5·8	12·0
1927	3412	153	309	4·5	9·0
1928	7735	231	1096	3·0	14·2
1929	11430	123	1190	1·1	10·4
1930	21796	103	2355	0·5	10·8
1931	17232	183	1388	1·1	8·1
1932	23847	69	1216	0·3	5·1
1933	33753	51	1454	0·2	4·3

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 794 or 18·1% of the children examined; a decrease of 4·0% on the 1932 figures. This number includes 553 where the tonsils were enlarged (12·5%) and 35 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 24 cases. There were 182 other conditions.

Tuberculosis.—During the four years 1930-33 no definite active tuberculous disease of the lungs was found in any school child during medical inspection in the schools.

At medical inspection in the schools 9 children were found to suffer from non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis. Of these, 1 was a case of tuberculous gland disease, 6 had tuberculous lesions of the bones and joints, of which 1 was tuberculous hip disease, and 1 tuberculous spinal caries. There were 2 cases of tuberculosis of the skin.

Skin Disease.—At the school examinations 253 cases of skin disease, including ringworm, were discovered, the percentage being 5·7, as compared with 5·3 last year.

The diseases noted were:—Ringworm 5, Scabies 1, Impetigo 20, Other Diseases 227.

External Eye Diseases.—66 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted. The cases included Blepharitis 23, Conjunctivitis 15, Corneal Ulcers 1, Corneal Opacities 3, other conditions 24.

Defective Vision.—A routine vision test of all children in the Intermediate and Leaver Groups is carried out. The Entrant group, however, are not examined for visual acuity at routine examinations, as the majority do not know the letters of the alphabet. If defective vision is suspected in entrants, special vision test cards are used.

The total number of children medically inspected in the schools who were found to have defective vision during the year was 600 (including 88 with squint). Of these 255 were in the Intermediate age group (aged 8 and 9 years), and 264 in the Leavers group. In addition, 289 children had errors of vision corrected previously and were wearing suitable glasses—there being 15 Entrants, 70 Intermediates, 198 Leavers and 6 not coming under the code groups.

In 314 cases the defective vision or squint was sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the Ophthalmic Specialist Officer. The remaining 286 were kept under observation.

I would again stress the importance of children, after being supplied with spectacles, continuing to wear them. On investigation the school nurses found that of 1,051 children who had been supplied previously with glasses, 184 were not wearing them. In 115 instances this was due to carelessness or neglect to take the spectacles to school. In 69 instances the spectacles were lost or broken. These were replaced. The number of children who neglect to wear their spectacles in school is too high. It would appear that not infrequently the parents are at fault in not insisting upon the wearing of spectacles. The teachers have given valuable help in supervising the wearing of spectacles and in referring cases to the clinic for repair or replacement of broken spectacles.

Frequently children have ceased to wear their spectacles on the plea that the lenses did not suit them. On investigation it was found that the spectacle frames were bent on account of rough usage or that the lenses, having dropped out, were replaced in the wrong axis. An endeavour is being made to obtain spectacles, provided through the Education Committee's Scheme, of strong metal to withstand rough usage, and with the lenses slightly flattened at the top.

The types of vision defect found by the Ophthalmic Surgeon are described elsewhere in this report.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—One hundred, or 2·3%, of the children inspected in the schools suffered from ear disease, and of these only 43 had any appreciable degree of deafness. Children with ear disease, especially chronic otorrhœa, are usually first ascertained when they present themselves at the school clinic for treatment. Reference to the following pages shows that such cases comprise 7·3% of the children examined at the clinic.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—212, or 4·8% of the children inspected in school during 1933 suffered from postural defects or deformities. Amongst the crippling defects of school children it is now uncommon to find gross deformities resulting from infantile rickets. There is, however, a considerable proportion of cases of slight knock knee and bow leg attributable to this cause. Flat feet are also too frequently found. Many of the cases are defects of posture which require correction by remedial exercises. Marked deformities resulting from scoliosis, infantile paralysis or congenital malformations are not numerous.

Particulars of the Orthopædic Scheme and the treatment and after-care of crippling defects for the year are given on pages 35 to 40.

Defective Speech.—In the course of medical inspection in the schools during 1933, 47 children were found to have defective speech. Throughout the year, special attention was paid to the incidence of speech defects and the

register of stammering children was maintained, with the object of having all the necessary information readily available to enable a special class for stammering children to be established.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.—These are classified under the headings Organic Disease, Functional Disease and Anæmia.

The incidence of heart affections varied little from that of the previous year. Thirty-two children were found to have organic heart lesions, equivalent to 0·7% of the total inspected, as compared with 0·6% in 1932. The cases of functional heart disease amounted to 102, being 2·3% of the total inspected, as compared with 2·1% in 1932.

Clothing and Footgear.—Children found to be insufficiently clad or to have defective footgear numbered 78, equivalent to 1·8% of the total inspected. Only 13 children had dirty clothing, necessitating notices to parents. All children with defective footgear were reported to the Clog Fund Sub-Committee for investigation of their family circumstances and the provision of clogs in cases which were found to be necessitous.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages compared with 1932 of the children medically inspected.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
Number Inspected	340	...	353	...	330	...	306	...
Average Height in inches	42·0	...	42·7	...	41·9	...	42·0	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	40·8	...	40·5	...	39·2	...	39·3	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
Number Inspected	559	...	531	...	558	...	556	...
Average Height in inches	48·4	...	48·6	...	48·0	...	48·5	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	54·8	...	54·0	...	51·6	...	52·9	...

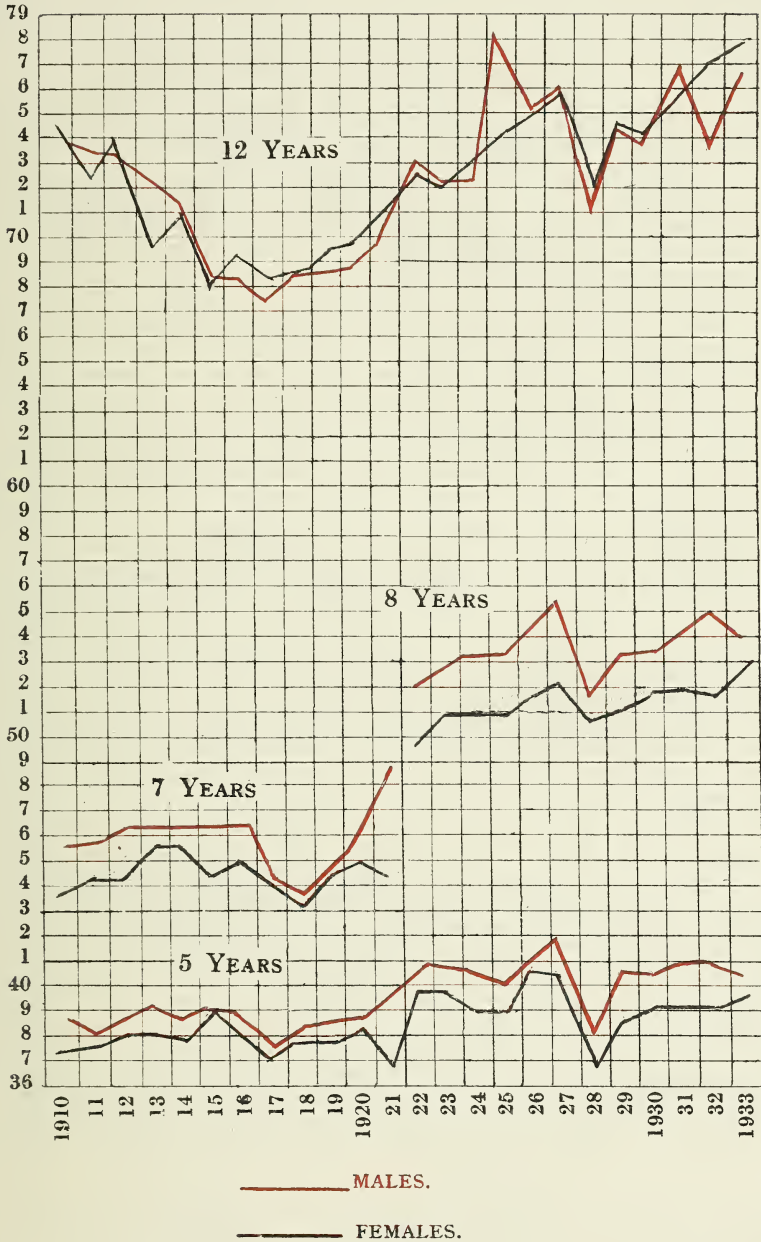
Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	1932		1933		1932		1933	
Number Inspected	596	...	682	...	655	...	663	...
Average Height in inches	55·0	...	55·8	...	54·2	...	56·7	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	73·3	...	76·7	...	77·1	...	77·8	...

The following charts illustrate the trend of the average heights and weights of children in the three age groups during the last twenty-four years. Both the average height and weight of children aged 5 years have shown a gradual improvement since 1917, with the exception of the year 1928, when there was a considerable fall in the averages. A decrease in the average height and average weight of the twelve year old children in 1913 and 1914 was followed during the next six years by a period of low height and weight averages. In 1921 a marked improvement in both height and weight averages appeared, and this was sustained until 1928, when there was a fall in the averages. This decrease in 1928 is also seen in the averages for children aged 8 years.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

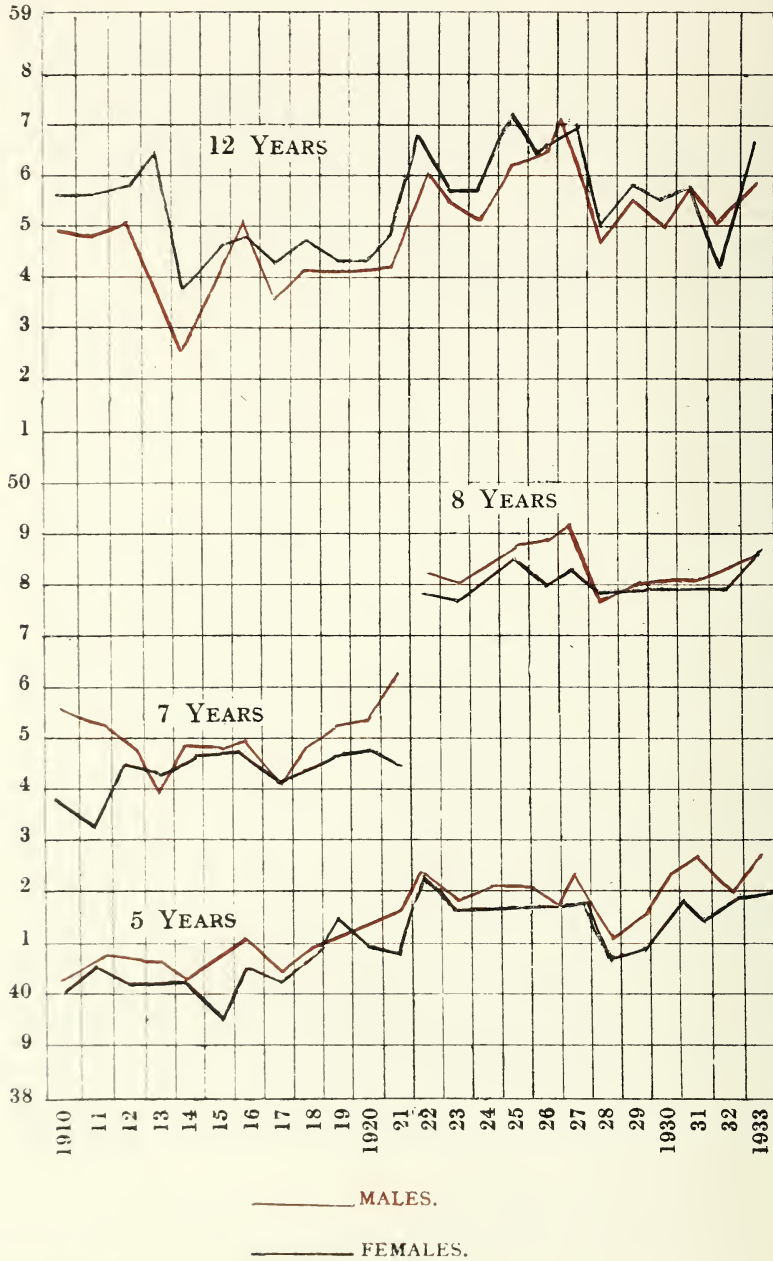
Lbs.



The break in the line of Intermediates is due to the fact that the age at the time of inspection of the Intermediates examined was raised in 1922.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

inches.



The break in the line of Intermediates is due to the fact that the age at the time of inspection of the Intermediates examined was raised in 1922.

Malnutrition.—During 1933, 64 children inspected were recorded as suffering from malnutrition. As this number was considerably higher than pertained in previous years the home conditions in each case were investigated with a view to ascertaining any possible factors contributing to the malnutrition.

The figures for malnutrition during the last five years are as follows. During these years the same medical officer has carried out the routine inspection of elementary school children and has adopted the same standard throughout, so that the rates are not affected by any change in personnel.

Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total number of school children inspected. (routine and special).	7874	7795	7282	7122	7490
Number found to be suffering from malnutrition	11	4	23	29	64
Incidence rate per 1000 children inspected	1·4	0·5	3·1	4·1	8·5

Of the 64 children, 18 were under six years of age ; 10 were six and seven years ; 27 were between eight and twelve years and 9 were over twelve years of age.

In 31 cases either one or both parents were in employment and in 33 cases the parents were unemployed.

In 48 cases the homes were clean and the children appeared to be well cared for, but in 16 instances the houses were unsatisfactory and the school nurses considered the parents to be careless, indifferent and lacking in knowledge of economical and nutritious feeding. In the majority of cases, therefore, the cause of the malnutrition could not be attributed to lack of proper care in the home. Many of the parents, although unemployed, were anxious to do their best for the children. There was no doubt that, in some cases, quantity of food was not lacking, but that there was little use made of foods rich in vitamins.

At the time of inspection, 18 children had been receiving free meals, but not long enough to enable the additional nourishment to effect any improvement in their general tissue shortage. The others were recommended for free

meals if the family income was within the scale of necessity, and in these cases every endeavour was made to meet the needs of the applicants sympathetically. Eight cases were sent to a Convalescent Home at the seaside; twenty-six received cod liver oil through the Education Committee's scheme, and suitable cases were given "light" treatment.

Twenty-three children gave a history of physical disabilities, such as bronchitis, enlarged tonsils, nervous instability, which tended to lower the nutritional standard.

The housing conditions under which these 64 children were living were as follows:—

In Corporation Housing Estate houses	...	...	...	6
In houses included in the Corporation's 5-Year Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	12
In reasonably good working-class houses	...	...	...	33
(The rents, including rates, of these houses, vary from 9/9 to 6/6 per week, the average being about 7/5).				
In houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	1
In large houses of 6 rooms or over	...	...	...	9
In owner-occupied houses	...	...	...	2
In farm cottage	...	...	...	1

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning. Cases for special investigation are examined on Saturday morning.

To this Clinic children absent on account of sickness, who have not been certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school are sent by the Attendance Officers. The Assistant Medical Officer also examines children sent by the teachers when they want advice as to the condition of the child which does not allow of waiting until the Medical Officer next visits the school. Children are also referred for examination by parents and school nurses. Consultations with parents are held regarding defects found in the course of routine medical inspection. The Assistant Medical Officer reviews from time to time cases undergoing daily treatment by the school nurses for minor ailments.

In this way practically the whole of the children who are suffering from any ailment are kept under constant supervision. In some cases private medical practitioners refer children to the Clinic.

During the year 3,105 children attended the Inspection Clinic.

2,552 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 553 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary school children attending the inspection clinic:—

						Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	54	—
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	91	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	197	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	22	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	118	—
Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	...	492	3
Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	...	227	—
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	...	181	101
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	60	26
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	23	—
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	54	—
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	101	1
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	46	2
Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	26	—
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1200	18
Total						2927	155

221 children were referred to their private doctors.

The total number of attendances of elementary school children at the Inspection Clinic was 4,846.

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the inspections of children at the Clinic for defects, consultations, etc., the following examinations were made:—

Examination of children regarding fitness to attend the	
Hest Bank Camp School	700
The Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes ...	250
The Cinderella Home, Rossall	30
Toc H Holiday Home	20
Examination of children regarding fitness to take part	
in Entertainments	2
Examination of contacts, etc., re infectious disease ...	188
Special examinations by the Chief School Medical	
Officer for Mental Deficiency, etc.	1
Special inspections by Nurses	232

FOLLOWING UP.

When the Medical Officer finds a child suffering from some defect which requires attention, the parent, if present, is informed. If the parent is not present a written notice of the defect is made out and passed to the Head Teacher to send to the parent.

The defects are classified as those requiring treatment and those which require to be kept under observation only. "Follow-up" records are completed in respect of each child found to have a defect. Where defects are found which require treatment, the notices to the parent are followed, when necessary, by personal visits of the school nurses to the homes. The parents are interviewed and the necessity for securing appropriate treatment is stressed, with instructions in all cases as to how such treatment may be secured. Where treatment may be obtained under the Authority's scheme the parents are informed. The school nurses continue to follow up these children with defects requiring treatment at monthly intervals, by visits to the schools or further visits to the homes, until the defects are remedied.

Children with defects requiring either treatment or observation are followed up also by the Assistant Medical Officer at each visit made to the schools, and as a result of these re-inspections by the Medical Officer, further notices may be sent to the parents or further domiciliary visits made by the nurses.

In 1933, 1,256 home visits for vision defects were made, as compared with 1,465 in 1932; 969 home visits for adenoids and enlarged tonsils, as compared with 1,163 in 1932. The total home visits by nurses in 1933 numbered 5,818, as compared with 4,765 in 1932.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools:—

For re-inspection (i.e. to follow up children with defects)—20.

Visits by the Nurse to homes on account of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	1717
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	1256
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	969
Orthopaedic Cases	...	...	...	...	556
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	1320—5818
Defects followed up by the Nurses in the schools	...	...	...	...	4138
					9956

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

The School Medical Officer receives, as Medical Officer of Health, notification of all cases of the notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in the Borough and the necessary exclusion certificates under Article 53(b) of the code are forwarded to the School Attendance Department. A list of houses where there are cases of infectious disease is also sent daily to this Department.

The legally notifiable diseases amongst school children notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Notifications.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	551	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	105	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	3
Measles	1132	2
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	44	—
Dysentery	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—

An epidemic of Measles, which commenced in October, 1932, continued during the first three months of 1933, and spread through the Infants Departments of all the elementary schools.

Diphtheria was somewhat more prevalent than in previous years. The majority of the cases in school children occurred in the last four months, were severe in type and gave a mortality of 8·6%.

An extensive epidemic of Scarlet Fever, which commenced in August, 1933, continued until the end of January, 1934. The cases were generally of a mild type.

RECORD OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS BY SCHOOL NURSES RE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of Visits Paid.	No. of Schools Visited	No. Inspected	No. Excluded	No. of Swabs taken		Visits to Homes	No. seen	Swabs taken	Swabs positive
				Children	Teachers				
DIPHTHERIA 1	Coal Clough	43	1	42	1	4	24	29	2
SCARLET FEVER 7	St. John's	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Mary	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Magdalene's	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Augustine's	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INFLUENZA 1	Whittlefield	127	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals 9	6	270	3	42	1	4	24	29	2

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health. In the early part of 1933, twenty-seven certificates were issued to cover periods of low attendance in schools on account of infectious diseases. Seven of these certificates were in respect of Measles only and twenty were in respect of Measles, Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Immunization against Diphtheria.—A clinic for immunization of children against Diphtheria was commenced in April, 1933. The numbers dealt with during the year are as follows:—

	Children of pre-school age.	Children of school age.
Schick Tested	32	—
Re-attendances for interpretation of the Schick Test ...	55	—
No. immunised	46	175
Attendances for immunization	138	543

The following table gives the incidence of infectious diseases in the various schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases occurring in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of the Borough.

SCHOOL	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria and Croup		Measles		Pneumonia		Non-Pul. Tuberculosis		Other Diseases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abel Street	32	31	3	1	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Back Lane	4	2	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	17	23	—	2	44	36	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough	14	19	13	6	42	55	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fulledge	4	5	—	—	38	35	1	—	1	—	—	—
Habergham	2	7	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hargher Clough	8	5	2	2	25	29	—	1	—	1	—	—
Healey Wood	2	7	1	6	18	12	—	2	—	—	—	—
Heasandford	21	22	2	3	10	29	5	3	—	—	1	—
Holy Trinity	4	26	3	8	33	32	1	2	—	—	—	1
Lane Head.....	1	1	—	—	12	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lionel Street	15	18	2	2	37	28	1	—	3	1	—	—
Pickup Croft	1	4	—	1	12	12	—	1	—	—	—	—
Red Lion Street	3	4	2	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosegrove	11	9	—	—	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rose Hill	—	—	—	—	27	22	1	1	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	8	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
St. Mary's	18	9	2	2	36	38	4	2	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's ...	9	8	2	3	31	25	1	1	1	1	—	—
St. Peter's	7	11	—	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's	8	10	—	2	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's	10	3	4	2	14	24	—	—	—	2	—	—
Sandygate	9	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	12	17	2	3	34	38	2	—	—	—	1	—
Todmorden Road Junior ..	3	10	1	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittlefield	9	4	1	1	29	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Top	2	6	—	1	12	9	—	1	2	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery	3	1	—	—	19	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Central ..	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Grammar	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	8	6	4	6	13	4	2	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	258	293	54	51	569	563	24	20	9	7	3	—

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of cases of sickness amongst school children coming to their notice.

Infectious Diseases Reported by Teachers during 1933.

SCHOOL	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Chicken Pox	Other Disease
el Street	4	11	—	42	2	1	—
ck Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
enley Wood	86	15	—	13	2	44	—
l Clough	80	—	3	1	4	—	—
ledge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ergham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ergher Clough	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
uley Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
asandford	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
ty Trinity	55	—	—	10	3	—	—
ne Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nel Street	41	3	—	4	—	—	—
kup Croft	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
l Lion Street	13	1	—	7	2	2	—
egrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
se Hill	49	—	—	1	—	—	3
Andrew's	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Augustine's	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
John's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mary's	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mary Magdalene's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peter's	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
Stephen's	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dygate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
neyholme	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
lmorden Road Junior ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ittlefield	56	—	1	12	1	1	1
od Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
asandford Special.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
af	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
en Air	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rsery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lmorden Road Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gh	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
TOTALS	403	31	4	113	14	49	5

Infectious Illnesses of Children prior to entering School.—It was found that, during the pre-school life of the entrants

64·2%	had suffered from	Measles.
5·9%	„ „	Scarlet Fever.
2·0%	„ „	Diphtheria.
24·1%	„ „	Whooping Cough.
16·1%	„ „	Chickenpox.
0·3%	„ „	Rheumatism.

188 children were examined as to their fitness to re-enter school after having had an infectious disease or being a “contact.”

Vaccinal Condition of School Children.—Only 31·7% of the children who were medically inspected on entering school were found to be vaccinated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Local Authority provides treatment for the following defects.

At the School Clinic:—

Minor Ailments: Daily.

Dental Defects: Daily, by appointment.

Visual Defects: Friday. (Monday and Wednesday afternoons by appointment).

Additional sessions held when necessary.

Orthopædic: Daily, by appointment.

At Victoria Hospital:—

Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Children found, either in the schools or at the clinics, to have minor ailments, defects of vision, dental defects, orthopædic defects or adenoids and enlarged tonsils are advised, in the first place, to consult their own regular medical attendants. A large number, however, elect to have treatment under the Local Authority's Schemes. The amount of treatment given at the various clinics showed a steady increase for several years. In 1933 the total attendances exceeded that of the previous year by 1,696.

The following table shows how the work of the advisory and treatment clinics has expanded during the last eleven years.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.
(Elementary and Secondary School Children).

Year.	Minor Ailments.				Nose, Throat and Ear.				Total.	
	Ophthalmic.	Dental.	Inspection.							
1923 ...	9,947 ...	1,034 ...	1,412 ...	5,164 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	17,557	
1924 ...	10,433 ...	1,323 ...	2,254 ...	4,705 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	18,715	
1925 ...	16,769 ...	3,029 ...	2,261 ...	4,623 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	26,682	
1926 ...	18,570 ...	3,583 ...	3,156 ...	3,900 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	29,209	
1927 ...	18,550 ...	3,326 ...	3,672 ...	4,032 ...	156 ...	14 ...	— ...	— ...	29,750	
1928 ...	20,297 ...	3,329 ...	4,670 ...	4,305 ...	266 ...	464 ...	— ...	— ...	33,331	
1929 ...	20,364 ...	2,980 ...	4,288 ...	4,111 ...	168 ...	775 ...	2,118 ...	— ...	34,805	
1930 ...	24,028 ...	4,451 ...	5,013 ...	4,810 ...	105 ...	974 ...	1,324 ...	— ...	40,705	
1931 ...	21,989 ...	5,571 ...	5,262 ...	4,655 ...	63 ...	1,203 ...	1,699 ...	— ...	40,442	
1932 ...	23,344 ...	5,369 ...	6,718 ...	4,572 ...	95 ...	3,523 ...	1,293 ...	— ...	44,914	
1933 ...	20,635 ...	3,976 ...	6,295 ...	4,866 ...	447 ...	8,962 ...	1,429 ...	— ...	46,610	

Minor Ailments.—1,357 cases were treated by the School Nurses, as compared with 1,927 in 1932. This number includes 129 who were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases of elementary and special school children and their attendances.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/33	Number of New Cases		Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
		Referred Inspection Clinic	Referred School Medical Inspection		
SKIN:—					
Ringworm: Head ...	9	6	—	15	434
Body ...	3	30	2	35	597
Impetigo ...	7	169	14	190	2,016
Other Skin Diseases ...	14	58	6	78	1,572
Scabies ...	—	6	—	6	32
EYE:—					
Blepharitis ...	16	26	6	48	1,443
Conjunctivitis ...	2	25	3	30	397
Iritis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ...	1	3	—	4	67
Corneal Ulcer ...	2	4	—	6	110
Other Eye Conditions ...	—	27	3	30	194
EAR:—					
Other Ear Diseases ...	39	125	22	186	2,968
Otitis Media ...	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	36	620	73	729	10,751
	129	1,099	129	1,357	20,581
		1,228			

24 children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths, and their clothes were disinfected at the Corporation Cleansing Station; there were 275 attendances.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at the Clinic, it was ascertained that 424 cases were treated otherwise. These were

Ringworm: Scalp	...	...	...	...	9
Body	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	7
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	26
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	119
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	68
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	161
					—
					424
					—

Pre-school Children treated at the School Clinic.—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

				No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
SKIN.					
Ringworm: Head	...	...		1	25
Body	...	...		1	5
Impetigo	...	...	...	13	52
Scabies	...	...	...	—	—
Other Skin Conditions	...	...		3	39
EYE.					
Blepharitis	...	...	...	4	29
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	3	5
Iritis	...	...	...	—	—
Keratitis	...	...	...	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	...	...		2	16
EAR.					
Otitis Media	...	...	...	—	—
Other Ear Conditions	...	...		20	280
Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, etc.	...	...		19	54
Total				66	505

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—The scheme for dealing with nose and throat defects was described fully in my report for 1931, and no material change in the procedure has taken place during the year under review.

Since September, 1932, when a full-time orthopædic nurse was appointed, breathing exercise classes have been conducted for children who have had tonsils and adenoids removed.

The specialist officer has also undertaken the examination of children with ear defects referred to him by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

The examinations of elementary school children carried out by the Specialist Officer are as follows:—

				Nose and Throat	
				Cases.	Ear Cases.
Advised Operative Treatment	...	...	...	67	—
Advised other forms of treatment	...	...	...	5	5
Not advised treatment	...	...	...	2	—
Deferred	...	...	...	11	2

The number of elementary school children who received treatment for defects of the nose and throat are given in the Board of Education tables appended to this report.

Elementary school children, suffering from ear conditions, made 224 attendances at the clinic, 217 being for treatment by the nurses. The treatment of chronic otorrhœa by insufflation of 1% Iodine in Boracic Acid has given good results and helped to reduce the number of attendances of cases of otorrhœa.

Skin Diseases.—The majority of cases of skin diseases were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic. A scheme is in operation with the Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital, whereby cases of ringworm of the scalp, which require X-Ray treatment, are treated there at a cost to the Authority of £1 1s. 0d. per case. During 1933, 9 cases were referred to Manchester. Children are referred to the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital for diagnosis of ringworm by means of "Wood's Glass."

External Eye Disease.—Most of these defects are treated in the Minor Ailments Clinic. Particulars are given on page 31.

VISUAL DEFECTS.—The part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. Snowball) devotes two sessions per week to refraction work. When necessary to cope with the waiting list additional sessions are arranged. During the year Dr. Snowball

held 125 sessions and examined 460 new cases amongst elementary school children. 374 children were prescribed spectacles. In 3 instances the spectacles already worn were found to be suitable and in 82 cases spectacles were not advised.

In all 1,020 elementary school children had their defective vision investigated. It is occasionally found that children who may have obtained spectacles through other channels, have spectacles which do not conform to their refractive errors, and it is not infrequently necessary to give new prescriptions or recommend that the spectacles be discarded.

Prior to the examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, children are given a course of atropine drops for several days by the school nurses. This necessitated children making 1,475 attendances at the clinic.

Parents are advised, after children have obtained spectacles, to present them again at the clinic so that the Ophthalmic Specialist may see that the spectacles conform to the prescriptions issued. 775 children attended for this purpose during the year.

In addition to 460 new cases, the Ophthalmic Surgeon re-examined 559 children, who had at some time previously been supplied with spectacles, to ensure that the latter were still suitable. Consequent on these re-examinations it was necessary to recommend new spectacles for 319 children, 1 child to have operation also, and 11 to cease wearing spectacles. 3 children were recommended for the special class for myopic children.

The total number of attendances made by school children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including preliminary preparation of the eyes by the nurses, was 3,686.

Children who were recommended but did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic were followed up by the school nurses, who found that 35 children obtained treatment privately.

The total number of elementary school children who obtained spectacles during 1933 was 671. In 429 instances the spectacles were obtained through the Education Committee's scheme.

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of Cases dealt with in 1933.

DEFECT.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.			
	NEW CASES.	OLD CASES.	TOTALS.	
Hypermetropia	63	54	...	117
Hypermetropia and Corneal Opacity	—	1	...	1
Hypermetropia and Choroiditis	1	—	...	1
Hypermetropia and Pigmentary deficiency of Macula	1	—	...	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	166	163	...	329
Hypermetropic Astigmatism plus Nystagmus	1	—	...	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism plus Old Choroiditis	—	1	...	1
Myopia	45	73	...	118
Myopic Astigmatism	8	52	...	60
Mixed Astigmatism	77	74	...	151
Emmetropia	24	2	...	26
Cataract	2	—	...	2
Nystagmus and Mixed Astigmatism (Blind) ...	1	—	...	1
Choroidal Atrophy	—	1	...	1
Strabismus	3	—	...	3

STRABISMUS

Plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	32	69	...	101
„ Hypermetropia	20	60	...	80
„ Myopic Astigmatism	1	5	...	6
„ Emmetropia	1	—	...	1
„ Myopia	—	3	...	3
Not yet classified	13	3	...	16

Totals	459	561	...	1020
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THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopædic Scheme was described in my reports for 1931 and 1932. No alterations have been made in the scheme during 1933.

The following tables give statistical details of the work of the Orthopædic Clinic. The figures include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases.

Orthopædic Clinic.

SESSIONS HELD DURING 1933.

No.

Classes for Breathing Exercises at Clinic	(Girls)	...	...	135
" " " "	(Boys)	...	...	107
" Postural Exercises	(Girls)	...	...	105
" " " "	(Boys)	...	...	80
" Flat-foot Exercises	...	...	...	77
" Postural Exercises at Open Air School	...	...	...	76
Sessions at Bank Hall Hospital: Massage, etc.	...	...	...	82
Sessions for Individual Treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	144
Sessions for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	...	...	...	140
Journeys to Orthopædic Hospitals	...	...	...	9
Sessions at " " " "	...	...	...	9
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon during 1933—22.				
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse during 1933—498.				

The following Table shows the Defects from which the 381 Cases Examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon were suffering.

DEFECTS.	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.					
	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	Grand Total
	Elem.	Sec.				Elem.	Sec.				
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	—	—	1	3	19	—	—	—	19	22
Spastic Paralysis ...	2	—	—	2	4	12	—	1	1	14	18
Birth Palsy ...	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	6
Congenital Deformities ...	6	—	—	4	10	21	1	—	6	28	38
Traumatic Deformities ...	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	2	7
Fractures ...	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	7
Köhler's Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scoliosis ...	6	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	—	5	11
Kypho-lordosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	3
Pes Planus ...	21	4	—	1	26	11	—	—	—	11	37
Pes Cavus ...	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	5
Kyphosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	5
Hammer Toe ...	8	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	3	11
Pseudo-coxalgia ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Hallux Valgus ...	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	4	5
Torticollis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Deformities due to Rickets ...	26	—	—	5	31	34	—	—	13	47	78
Bone and Joint Inflammations	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	2	—	7	8
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints—											
(a) Active ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	12
(b) Arrested ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	18	—	18	21
Other Postural Defects ...	40	1	2	—	43	20	3	—	—	23	66
Other Conditions ...	7	—	—	3	10	4	—	—	1	5	15
TOTALS ...	135	6	11	21	173	151	7	27	23	208	381

THE TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE SURGEON IS AS FOLLOWS:—

	NEW CASES					OLD CASES					Grand Totals
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis	Child Welfare	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis	Child Welfare	Totals	
	El'm	Sec.				El'm	Sec.				
of children recommended:											
Electric Treatment ...	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	5	7
Massage	3	1	—	6	10	3	—	—	2	5	15
Stretchings	3	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	4	7
Plints and Calipers ...	7	—	1	3	11	14	—	4	1	19	30
Adaptations to Boots ...	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	6	9
Medical Treatment ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	3
Plasters	9	—	—	3	12	5	—	1	—	6	18
Strappings	11	—	1	—	12	5	—	1	4	10	22
Pedages	25	3	—	4	32	22	—	—	7	29	61
Remedial and Postural Exercises	70	6	—	1	77	60	3	3	1	67	144
Manipulations	5	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	1	8
Hospital Treatment ...	1	—	4	1	6	6	—	4	—	10	16
Exam'd by Nasal Surgeon	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Examined at Manchester Royal Infirmary ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Ray	6	—	2	1	9	3	—	3	1	7	16
Wings, Pads, etc.	4	—	1	1	6	12	—	4	—	16	22

Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the tuberculosis Scheme.

Hospital Treatment of Orthopædic Cases during 1933.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1933	5	1
Admitted during the Year	17	2
Discharged during the Year	17	2
Remaining in Hospital, on 31st Dec. 1933...	5	1
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1933	161	216

Of the 19 cases discharged, 7 were cured, 11 were much improved and one was in statu quo.

Provision of Splints, Surgical Boots, etc., for Children attending the Orthopædic Clinic.—The following have been supplied:—

	School Medical Cases.		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Total
	Elem.	Sec.			
Night Splints	19	—	2	6	27
Calipers and Irons	1	—	1	—	2
Calipers and Irons repaired and lengthened ...	9	—	5	—	14
Knee Shields	1	—	1	—	2
Boots wedges, raised with cork, tubes, fitted with T straps, etc.	11	—	10	1	22
Thomas' Peg Leg repaired	3	—	—	—	3
Knee Slings	3	—	—	—	3
Plaster Cases	15	—	—	3	18
Groin Straps	—	—	1	—	1
Sponge rubber insoles	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Surgical Appliances, Irons, etc. ...	63	—	20	10	93

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC NURSE, DURING 1933.

	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.				
	Sch. Med. Cases	Elem.	Sec.	Tuber- culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Sch. Med. Cases	Elem.	Sec.	Tuber- Culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases
Supervision of Cases under Treatment	14	—	—	—	4	18	59	1	14	15
	98	7	—	1	10	116	84	5	2	8
TOTALS	112	7	—	1	14	134	143	6	16	23

Total attendances at the Orthopædic Clinic and Ancoats Hospital:—

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopædic Clinic	Attendances at Ancoats Hospital	Total Attendances
School Clinic { Elementary	7013	6	7019
{ Secondary	160	—	160
Tuberculosis Clinic	147	2	149
Child Welfare Clinic	395	—	395
Total	7715	8	7723

Disposal of Cases during the Year.

	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.					Grand Total
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis	Child Welfare	Total	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis	Child Welfare	Total	
	El'm	Sec				El'm	Sec				
No. of Children:											
Discharged from the Clinic	28	3	—	3	34	73	4	4	11	92	126
For Whom Treatment was Refused by Parents	9	—	—	1	10	7	—	—	1	8	18
Not Advised Treatment	22	1	3	6	32	3	—	1	—	4	36
Referred to own Doctor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Received Treatment Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	7	7
Left School or Left Town	4	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	8	12
Deceased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

No. of Children remaining on the register of the Orthopædic Clinic on 31st December, 1933	School Children.		Child Welfare Cases.	Tuberculosis Cases.
	Elem.	Sec.		
	149	6	24	54

In addition to the treatment of cases on the orthopædic clinic register, the orthopædic nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postular defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

The following tables give particulars of such cases and the number of treatments given:—

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopædic Nurse for treatment:—

Defect.	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elem.	Sec.		
Rickets	4	—	—	23
Defective Posture	96	—	—	96
Hallux Vulgus	8	—	—	—
Hammer Toe	7	—	—	—
Overlapping Toes	4	—	—	—
Keratosis	4	—	—	—
Bursitis	11	—	—	—
Flat Feet	10	—	—	—
Talipes Varus	1	—	—	—
Breathing Exercises—				
(a) after operation for removal of Tonsils and Adenoids	139	—	—	2
(b) Chest Deformities, etc.	37	—	—	—
Torticollis	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	—	5
TOTAL	324	—	—	126

These cases made the following number of Attendances:—

	School Children			Child Welfare Cases	
	School Medical Cases		Open Air School	School Clinic	Open Air School
	Elem.	Sec.			
For Remedial Exercises	1655	—	916	—	—
For Breathing Exercises	1977	—	—	3	—
For Corrective Treatment	242	—	—	80	331
TOTAL	3874	—	916	83	331

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

A whole-time dentist is employed. He holds 8 sessions each week for treatment and 2 sessions weekly at the schools for routine dental inspection.

The present scheme, which commenced in 1922, provides for the primary inspection of children aged 6 years and for their re-inspection yearly throughout school life. Parents of children are notified of any defect requiring treatment and are advised to consult their own dentist, or, if they so desire, to send the children to the School Dental Clinic.

Inspection.—69 half-days were devoted to inspection during the year. Inspection and re-inspection was confined to elementary and special school children of age groups 6 to 14 years inclusive, together with a few aged 15 years. 6,656 were examined in the elementary schools and 5,223 or 78% had defective teeth as against 73·6% in 1932.

The following gives the number of elementary school children examined in each age group, together with the number with defective teeth.

Age Group	Total	Number Inspected		Not requiring Treatment		Number with defects requiring Treatment	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 years ...	574	301	273	88	90	213	183
7 " ...	742	347	395	101	93	246	302
8 " ...	780	352	428	65	80	287	348
9 " ...	828	381	447	70	84	311	363
10 " ...	871	399	472	72	76	327	396
11 " ...	1277	600	677	131	129	469	548
12 " ...	1164	565	599	128	131	437	468
13 " ...	389	164	225	41	49	123	176
14 " ...	25	7	18	1	2	6	16
15 " ...	6	3	3	1	1	2	2
Total ...	6656	3119	3537	698	735	2421	2802

In addition to these routine school inspections, 1,687 children were dentally inspected at the clinic, and 3,755 cases attended the clinic to have appointments made for dental treatment.

Treatment of Dental Defects.—390 treatment sessions were held at the school clinic, and 4,328 cases were dealt with as against 5,267 in 1932. 1,670 were cases specially referred by the assistant school medical officer or teachers.

The dental treatment given is summarised as follows:—

	Attend- ances of Children	Fillings		Extractions		Anæsthetics Administered		Other Operations.		
		Perm'nt Teeth	Temp. Teeth	Perm'nt Teeth	Temp. Teeth	General	Local	Scalings	Dressings	T'm't
Elementary Scholars ...	6194	2919	19	624	3126	1	3745	24	41	630
Secondary Scholars ...	101	80	—	8	8	—	16	1	—	12

“ Following up ” of Dental Defects.

The parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment, are interviewed by the School Nurse.

During the year 7,253 children were notified as requiring treatment as a result of being dentally inspected, and the following gives the after-history of the cases:—

Attended School Dental Clinic ...	...	...	...	4,279	Elem.
				59	Sec.
Received treatment from own dentist ...	...	...	...	284	
Parents indifferent ...	...	...	...	2,248	
Treatment not advised ...	...	...	...	11	
Left school or could not be traced ...	...	...	...	68	
Left town ...	...	...	...	26	
Deceased ...	...	...	...	2	
Remaining to be followed up at the end of the year ...	...	...	...	276	

The following figures show the numbers of fillings and extractions carried out during the last 8 years for elementary and secondary school children.

Year	Fillings.			Extractions.			Other Operations.			
	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions	
1933	19	2999	3018	3134	632	3766	110	598	708	Full-time Dentis appointed.
1932	25	2535	2560	4638	714	5352	120	688	808	
1931	49	2083	2132	3763	580	4343	177	437	614	
1930	31	1971	2002	3641	490	4131	102	319	421	
1929	20	2045	2065	2982	367	3349	1054	386	1440	
1928	378	1540	1918	5793	481	6274	2229	380	2609	Part-time Dentist.
1927	229	1135	1364	6097	571	6668	1665	369	2034	
1926	24	528	552	5404	497	5901	1509	65	1574	

In my reports for 1931 and 1932, I gave statistics of the work of the School Dental Clinic for the years 1914 to 1932, which showed the steady increase in the dental work carried out. I advocated the appointment of an additional dentist, as it is impossible for one dentist to carry out all the dental treatment required by school children. We continue to struggle along with only one dentist. Each year the interval between successive inspections by the dentist is lengthened. The longer the period that elapses between inspections, the more dental caries is present for the dentist to treat and owing to the lapse of time since the previous inspection, the more unsalvageable teeth are found. The dentist is waging a losing battle against dental caries owing to the unduly large number of children with which he has to deal. The only reasonable method to be adopted in connection with the dental scheme—so long as only one dentist is provided—is to concentrate on the children in a limited number of schools and inspect and treat these regularly in successive years, and so ensure that they shall leave school with reasonably sound sets of teeth. Children from the remaining schools would not be inspected by the dentist but would receive treatment at the clinic only if recommended by the school medical officer or on the special request of parents, and children who do not accept treatment at the first inspection would not be given the opportunity of treatment at any later period. This method would undoubtedly cause hardship to the children in the schools not inspected by the dentist, but it is better to deal adequately with, say, half the number of school children who require periodic treatments than to try to give some treatment to all those who require it and not be able to ensure that everything necessary is being done for all.

Until another school dentist is appointed it is impossible to begin dental inspection and treatment when children enter into school life. By the time the dentist sees the children they are six years of age or older, and in very many cases caries of temporary teeth is already far advanced. So long as children are not dentally inspected and, where necessary, treated on entrance into school and followed up regularly each year and their teeth promptly attended to, the dental scheme cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Our present difficulties in working the dental scheme can be largely, although not entirely, overcome by the appointment of an additional dentist and dental attendant.

Treatment by Artificial Sunlight.—A clinic for the treatment, by means of ultra-violet light, of children of pre-school and school age, is held in the Infant Welfare Centre Annex of the Bank Hall Hospital. One Hanovia Duo-therapy Lamp and two Mercury Vapour Lamps are installed. Two treatment sessions are held weekly, the clinic being under the direction of one of the Assistant Medical Officers.

During 1933, fifty-three school children received treatment. The defects from which they suffered and details of the treatments are as follows:—

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

Diagnosis.	New Cases	Remaining from 1932	Total Cases under treatment	Result of Treatment.			Remaining under treatment at end of 1933	Average No. of exposures	Average total time of exposures Minutes
				Improved	In statu quo.	Treatment discontinued			
Debility	12	4	16	9	2	3	2	24	264
Active Rickets	3	1	4	2	1	1	—	24	262
Anaemia	6	2	8	5	—	1	2	25	265
Alopecia	4	1	5	3	—	—	2	33	409
Chronic Respiratory Disease	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	180
Tuberculous Adenitis	3	5	8	5	2	1	—	31	347
Chilblains	8	1	9	8	—	—	1	20	185
Blepharitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	39	14	53	33	5	6	9	—	—

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp.—The Hest Bank School Camp is not a Special School under Part V. of the Education Act, 1921. Its function and the accommodation provided were described in my report for 1932 (page 49). The school has accommodation for 50 children. Children of 11 years of age and over are sent to the camp for a fortnight.

During 1933, the school camp was open from 7th April to 13th October. Boys were sent in the earlier and later periods and girls in the warmer summer period. 341 boys and 319 girls were admitted.

All children are medically inspected by the Assistant Medical Officers before proceeding to Hest Bank. This entailed the examination of 700 children.

During 1933, electricity was installed in the camp, so that it will be possible to keep the school open all the year round, when opportunity offers.

Convalescent Home.—A Convalescent Home at Lytham St. Annes, built by the late Sir John Thursby, has accommodation for 12 children of each sex, and is provided for the children of Burnley and the surrounding district. It was open for the reception of children from 25th March to 21st October. During this period 378 children were admitted, 260 (113 boys and 147 girls) being Burnley school children. Practically all the Burnley children are selected by the assistant school medical officers and immediately prior to their admission they are examined regarding cleanliness and freedom from infectious disease. Boys aged 4–10 years and girls aged 4–12 years are admitted for periods of 1 to 3 weeks.

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) has a holiday home at a farm house on the moors a few miles from Burnley, which is open during the summer months, with accommodation for 12 poor boys. During the summer 123 boys each had two weeks' holiday at this farm house.

Playground Classes.—There is no specific organisation of playground classes. The matter is left to the discretion of head teachers. The numbers of children in any classes so taken are 50 between the ages of 5 and 11 years and 40 between 11 and 14 years.

There is no arrangement for open-air education by means of open-air classrooms in public elementary schools.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PLAYING FIELDS.

Physical Training.—The Assistant School Medical Officer, at each routine medical inspection, indicates to the head teachers, children who, on

account of physical defects, should be excluded from physical training classes. Children requiring special exercises for postural defects are referred to the clinic for remedial exercises given by the Orthopædic Nurse.

The Revised Handbook on Physical Training, issued by the Board of Education in 1933, has been put into use in the schools. There is no Organiser of Physical Training employed. Special instructional classes for teachers, based on the revised handbook, were commenced early in 1934.

School Sports.—The organised competitions in football, cricket, basket ball and swimming galas have continued during 1933.

Playing Fields.—The playing fields available for the use of elementary and secondary school children were described in my report for 1932 (page 53). During 1933 an extra pitch was rented at Walshaw Farm for the use of elementary schools. The playing field owned by the Education Committee in Lockyer Avenue has been drained and dressing accommodation has been provided, so that the ground is now available for use in all seasons.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

In my report for 1932 (page 54), I reviewed the arrangements in operation for the provision of free meals to necessitous school children and the reorganisation of the feeding centres undertaken in 1932. There are now six free meals centres in different parts of the town, occupying the following premises:—Bethesda Sunday School; Holme Street Salvation Army Hall; Accrington Road Sunday School; North Street Spiritualist Hall; Co-operative Rooms, Bivel Street; St. Catherine's Sunday School, Belvedere Road.

The food is transported from the Education Committee's Central Kitchen in Garden Street, in specially constructed containers, which keep it hot until ready for serving. Tablecloths, crockery and cutlery and, where necessary, trestle tables and forms are provided by the Education Committee. A Supervisor and an assistant are employed in each centre, who are responsible for the cleanliness of rooms and tables, the washing of crockery and empty containers and the orderly conduct of meals. The menu, which varies slightly in winter and summer, has been approved by the School Medical Officer. Head Teachers and the Assistant School Medical Officers recommend children for free meals. Cases are selected by the application of a scale approved by the Board of Education, taking into consideration income and number in family.

The arrangements made for the feeding of necessitous children are on the whole suitable and adequate. The numbers attending Bethesda centre are too large to be conveniently dealt with and another centre in a central

position in the town should be obtained to serve the children from Pickup Croft and Red Lion Street Schools. The Garden Street Kitchen is too small and inconvenient for the cooking and handling of large quantities of food. It would appear desirable to have a larger and more conveniently arranged Central Kitchen with more up-to-date cooking equipment.

All the principal foods are obtained by Tender and the quality of the several commodities is a question of first importance. The diet includes fresh fruits for breakfasts and fresh vegetables as well as stewed fruits with custard for dinners. The children soon come to take nourishing and appetising dishes at first refused by them. The necessity of every child remaining at his table till all the table are allowed to leave, has its effect in preventing the rapid gulping of food and ensuring some measure of its proper assimilation and digestion.

The educational benefits of the scheme now in operation are considerable. The orderliness and behaviour at each of the centres have steadily improved ; the children come for their meals much cleaner than formerly, and there is a noticeable advance in the simple manners at the table.

Both breakfasts and dinners are provided. During 1933, the following meals were supplied:—

Breakfasts	...	...	...	229,553
Dinners	...	...	...	312,224
				<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	541,777
				<hr/>

The total meals supplied in 1932 was 474,343.

The highest number of children fed was during the week ending 9th December, 1933, when 1,124 children attended the feeding centres.

THE PROVISION OF MILK DURING SCHOOL HOURS.

Arrangements are in operation officially for the provision of Grade A milk in four schools. The milk is supplied in one-third of a pint bottles, and the children who receive milk pay 5d. per week. Approximately 400 children receive this daily ration of Grade A milk.

In practically all the other schools, the teachers have made arrangements for the supply of milk during the forenoon interval at a charge of 3d. per week. In most of these schools, dried malted milk is provided. I would again strongly recommend the use of fresh milk instead of dried malted milk.

COD LIVER OIL.

Necessitous children, recommended by the medical officers, receive cod liver oil and malt or emulsion free from the school clinic. This is taken to the school and supplied by the teachers to the children according to the instructions of the medical officers. During 1933, 195 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 701 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 5 pints of emulsion.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Wash Baths are not provided at any of the Elementary Schools. They are installed in the two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective, at the Open Air School and in the Nursery School.

The Baths Committee provide facilities by allowing the Elementary School children the use of the Public Swimming Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children usually during school hours. 63,501 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 76,500 last year. In addition 32,703 attendances were made by school children on Saturday mornings.

SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special schools and the School Clinic. (see report for 1932, page 56).

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Teachers and school attendance officers facilitate the smooth functioning of the school medical service by their continued assistance in bringing to the attention of the inspecting medical officer special cases, particularly mentally backward and undernourished children, and by reporting cases of infectious disease. They give valuable help in ensuring that children keep appointments for medical and dental treatment and by reporting cases of suspected vision defect arising in the periods intervening between routine inspection of the age groups.

947 parents attended when children of the "entrant" group were being medically inspected.

The National Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through its local inspector, continues to give much valuable assistance by visits

to parents who, after repeated visits from the school nurses, neglect to have their children's defects remedied. During 1933, the following types of cases were referred to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C.:—

Verminous or Unclean Children	...	...	...	4
Defective Vision	...	...	...	9
Enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	1	
Orthopædic Defects	...	...	...	2
Other Condition	...	...	...	1

The Burnley League of Social Service and the Committee of the Thursby Convalescent Home have readily accepted recommendation made by the school medical staff for admissions to their Holiday and Convalescent Homes.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details regarding blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children will be found in Table 8.c.M., required by the Board of Education, in the Appendix.

Blind and Partially Blind Children.—The Day School for the Blind, Tarleton House, has accommodation for 20 scholars. At the end of 1933, there were 27 children attending, of whom 21 were Burnley children, the remainder being sent by neighbouring authorities.

Of the Burnley children there were:—

Totally Blind—4.

Partially Blind—17.

A special class for children with a high degree of Myopia is held in the Day School for the Blind. The majority of the children classed as "Partially Blind" are in this "Myopic" class. Up to the present it has been the practice to teach Braille to all children entering the school for the Blind. However it is intended that in future, the Ophthalmic Specialist will indicate which children shall be taught Braille, and which shall be taught by "partially sighted methods."

One blind child of school age was in a residential institution for the blind.

Deaf Children.—The Local Authority possesses a Day School for the Deaf. At the end of 1933, 13 children were receiving instruction in this school, of whom 7 were Burnley children, 1 of whom was "partially deaf."

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

Medical and dental inspection of the pupils was carried out during the year.

The after-care of deaf children is undertaken by the Burnley Oral Society, of which the Headmistress of the Deaf School is a member.

Mentally Defective Children.—The method of ascertainment of mentally defective children and the accommodation provided in special day schools were reviewed in my report for 1932 (page 58). No alteration in the arrangements were made during 1933.

At the end of 1933, the number of children attending the Special Day Schools was 116 ; 84 boys and 32 girls. The number of these classified as feeble-minded was 64; 40 boys and 24 girls. The remainder of the children in the Special Schools are, in my opinion, merely dull and backward. As there are no special classes in any of the elementary schools for dull and backward children and as such backward children cannot receive the necessary individual attention in elementary schools, they are most suitably taught in the Special Schools and are found to progress satisfactorily under the individual instruction they receive.

11 Burnley children were admitted and 9 were discharged during the year. The reasons for discharge are as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Granted permission to leave as suitable work obtained	2	1
Left school at age of 16	3	1
Transfer to Elementary School	1	—
Sent by Parents to Residential School ...	1	—
	—	—
	7	2
	—	—

The children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS, AND THEIR AFTER-CARE.

Blind.—The after-care of blind children is dealt with by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee. A Scheme for training

of Blind Students over 16 years of age is in operation at Tarleton House, where workshops are maintained. Blind girls are trained in knitting by machinery, rug-making, etc., and Blind youths in basketry, boot repairing, cane-seating.

The number of technical students in training at the workshop at present is 7. Cobbling, 1; Basketry, 2; Knitting, 4.

Deaf.—There is no course established by the Education Authority for the training of Deaf Students. A voluntary organisation—the Oral Society for the Deaf—carries out after-care work for pupils who leave the day school for the Deaf on attaining 16 years of age. This Society assists in obtaining employment for deaf children. During 1932-33, employment for one youth was found in a slipper works and for another at a boot repairing shop.

The following are particulars of the after-careers of children who left the day school for the deaf during the last five years.

Sex	Date left Deaf School	Type of Work Obtained on Leaving School	After-History
1. Male	1/2/29	Employed on a Milk Round.	Now unemployed. A good worker. Efforts being made to get him taught Milking, so that he may have more regular employment.
2. Female	26/6/30	Had training in work of Florist. Seasonal Work in Christmas Card Factory.	Doing well and at present in regular employment.
3. Male	26/6/31	Work on Poultry Farm. Later Boot Repairing.	Now in regular work—Boot Repairing.
4. Male	26/6/31	Boot Repairing.	Owns two Boot Repairing Businesses and doing well.
5. Female	1/8/31	Entered Trade School, Manchester, for training in Laundry Work.	Making good progress.

6.	Female	18/12/31	Learned Hairdressing. Obtained Diploma.	Has Hairdressing Business and doing well.
7.	Female	18/12/31	Work in Food Shop.	Now unemployed.
8.	Male	21/11/32	Slipper Making.	In employment.
9.	Male	15/3/33	Boot Repairing.	Unemployed, being sent by L.E.A. on probation for training.

Mentally Defective and Epileptic.—There are no courses established by the Education Authority for the training of mentally defective or epileptic persons over 16 years of age.

A report on the after-history of children discharged from the two day schools for mental defectives during the years 1927–1931 was given in my report for 1931. The after-histories of the twenty children discharged in 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

Boys permitted to leave before reaching 16 years of age—3 are working at coal pit surfaces, 2 in glass works, 1 as apprentice painter, 1 as warehouse boy, 1 in a Detention Home, 1 in mental ward of Public Assistance Institution, 1 lost sight of, 3 transferred to ordinary elementary schools.

Boys who left on reaching 16 years of age—1 working as a carter, 1 as pit drawer, 1 as errand boy, 1 unemployed and 1 reported as unemployable.

Girls permitted to leave before reaching 16 years of age—1 working in slipper factory, 1 as weaver, 1 unemployed and 1 lost sight of.

Girls who left on reaching 16 years of age—2 unemployed and 1 reported to L. A. for Mental Deficiency.

The Ladies' After-care Committee visit the homes of children in the two special schools for mental defectives and continue the supervision of these children after they leave the special schools. This Committee has been instrumental in assisting mental defectives in several ways. Their records show that many cases, who have previously been in the special schools, have good records of long periods of employment.

Mentally defective children not in special schools are supervised by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare. At the end of 1933, the children under supervision were as follows:—

Children under 16 years of age. (Notified to L. A. for Mental Deficiency).

			Boys.	Girls.
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	4	6
Attending Occupation Centre	...	...	3	1
In Public Assistance Institution	...	...	4	1

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—257 were classified as "delicate," of whom 110 were in attendance at the Open Air School.

The Public Health Committee again utilized the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose throughout the whole year. 65 children of school age were admitted during 1933, 65 were discharged, and 28 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

The Day Open Air School.—This school, the accommodation available and the method of ascertainment of cases for admission were described in my report for 1932 (page 50). The children were given routine medical and dental inspections during 1933.

During the year 29 children (16 Boys and 13 Girls) were admitted for the following reasons:—

Tuberculous Diathesis	...	...	...	...	5
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	4
General Debility	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	2
Kidney Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	...	1
Arrested Non-Pul. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2

The average number on the roll was 126 and the average attendance was 109.

20 children were discharged during the year and the following table gives details respecting them.

The average length of stay of those discharged was 4 years and $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

DISCHARGES FROM THE OPEN AIR SCHOOL DURING 1933.

Sex	Age on Admission years	Length of Stay yrs. mths	Weight on Admission lbs.	Weight on Discharge lbs.	Gain in Weight lbs.	Reason for Admission	Reason for Discharge
M	8	4 11	44	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tub. Diathesis	Restoration of Health
M	8	2 2	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M	8	5 10	38	61	23	Anæmia	Age Limit.
M	11	3 2	58	77	19	Tub. Peritonitis	do.
M	11	3 2	55	75	20	Profound Anaemia	do.
M	9	4 6	57	88	31	Chronic Anaemia and Rheumatism	do.
M	8	5 7	50	77	27	Tub. Diathesis	Left Town.
M	8	5 8	44	91	47	Anæmia	Age Limit.
F	9	4 8	52	98	46	Chorea	Age Limit.
F	9	4 8	47	82	35	Debility	do.
F	9	5 2	43	74	31	Tub. Diathesis	do.
F	8	6 3	44	98	54	do.	do.
F	11	2 2	57	63	6	do.	Transferred to Crown Point Hospital.
F	9	3 1	59	87	28	Chronic Bronchitis	To High School (Scholarship).
F	7	6 8	44	98	54	Debility & Bronchitis	Age Limit.
F	7	— 8	52	54	2	Chronic Bronchitis	Left Town.
F	8	5 7	46	67	21	Chorea	Required prolonged rest in bed.
F	8	5 8	40	62	22	Anæmia	Age Limit.
F	10	4 3	44	79	35	Chorea	do.
F	10	3 9	54	69	14	Tub. Diathesis	do.

Nursery Classes in Elementary Schools:—

No. of schools in which classes are held—2.

Number of children in attendance at these nursery classes—

Boys—29, Girls—43.

The Nursery School:—

	Boys.	Girls.
No. on Register, January, 1933 ...	43	38
No. transferred to ordinary Elementary Schools during 1933 ...	13	13
No. ceased attending for other reasons	59	46
No. on Register, December, 1933 ...	63	49
No. of Children who had a Routine Medical Inspection—87.		

Age.	Numbers Inspected.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2 years	13	24	37
3 „	27	11	38
4 „	9	3	12

Defects Found.

Uncleanliness ...	5
Skin Defects ...	19
Eye Defects ...	3
Ear Defects ...	7
Nose and Throat Defects ...	22
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	2
Speech Defects ...	1
Heart Defects ...	1
Bronchial Catarrh ...	23
Rickets ...	20
Other Deformities ...	1
Other Defects and Diseases, excluding Dental Defects	20

Special Examinations ... 32

Of the 124 defects, 47 had been remedied before the end of the year. Dental inspection of the Nursery School Children was not carried out during 1933.

Owing to the large number of children who cease attending the nursery school for various reasons, or attend erratically, it is difficult to assess the value of the school in raising the standard of physique and cleanliness. The Assistant School Medical Officer continued to pay special attention to slight forms of rickets and the general nutrition of the children. Baths are not given in the school as routine, but frequent use is made of the baths in cases of special home difficulty, where there is lack of bathing accommodation, or in persistently dirty children. Mothers are given the opportunity to come and bath their own children in the school if they so desire, but little advantage is taken of it.

CONTINUATION OF ENQUIRY INTO RHEUMATISM IN SCHOOL CHILDREN. 1931—1933.

(By DR. ELSIE CATLOW).

The enquiry, commenced in 1931, was continued during 1932 and 1933. All cases, or suspected cases, of rheumatism and its sequelæ were noted as met in ordinary Routine School Medical Inspection or in consultation at the School Clinic.

In 1933, 64 new cases were discovered of whom 60·9% were girls and 39·1% boys. Among 5,962 children examined boys and girls were almost equal in number. This confirms the findings in 1931 and 1932 of the greater susceptibility of girls to rheumatic infection.

All the cases found in 1931 and 1932 were kept under careful observation particularly with regard to the condition of the heart.

In 1933, examination revealed an incidence of 1·07%. Many so-called mild cases were included, but, owing to the definite danger of heart trouble, one cannot afford to overlook such children if one has their future welfare in mind.

In the period from 1931 to 1933 the number of children found to have some form of rheumatic infection was 287 of whom 63·8% were girls and 36·2% boys. They were selected from 16,757 children. Thus practically the whole school population was covered. The incidence of Rheumatism in Burnley School Children is, therefore, 1·71%.

The cases were divided roughly into 4 groups:—

1. Cases with a definite history of Rheumatic Fever.
2. Cases with a history of Chorea (St. Vitus Dance).
3. Cases of Muscular or Articular Rheumatism with no Rheumatic Fever.
4. Cases in which the only indication of Rheumatism was "Growing Pains."

Particulars of the cases examined during 1931 and 1932 are given in the reports for these years.

During 1933, the total children from whom the cases were selected was 5,962. The number with rheumatic manifestations during 1933, was:—

Girls ...	39—60·9%
Boys ...	25—39·1%
	—
Total ...	64
	—

The following tables give statistics of the enquiry into rheumatism covering the three years 1931—1933.

Total number of children examined, 1931—1933=16,757.

I. Cases with Definite History of Rheumatic Fever, 1931—33.

Number	Severe Heart Affections	Mild Heart Affections	Much Enlarged Tonsils	Enlarged Tonsils	Had Operation for Adenoids and Tonsils	Nervous Manifestations
Girls 30	7	3	2	14	1	2
Boys 26	7	3	0	5	4	3
Total 56	14	6	2	19	5	5
Percentage	25%	10.7%	3.47%	32.1%	8.9%	8.9%

II. Cases with a Definite History of Chorea (St. Vitus Dance). 1931—33.

Number	Severe Heart Affections	Mild Heart Affections	Much Enlarged Tonsils	Enlarged Tonsils	Had Operation for Adenoids and Tonsils	Nervous Manifestations
Girls 43	4	8	1	5	5	15
Boys 15	0	5	0	2	1	8
Total 58	4	13	1	7	6	23
Percentage	6.9%	22.4%	1.7%	12.1%	10.34%	39.65%

III. Cases with a History of Muscular or Articular Rheumatism. 1931—33.

Number	Severe Heart Affections	Mild Heart Affections	Much Enlarged Tonsils	Enlarged Tonsils	Had Operation for Adenoids and Tonsils	Nervous Manifestations
Girls 80	5	11	2	14	9	17
Boys 46	4	12	1	10	4	3
Total 126	9	23	3	24	13	20
Percentage	7.14%	18.5%	2.4%	19%	10.3%	15.9%

IV. Cases with History of Growing Pains. 1931—33.

Number	Severe Heart Affections	Mild Heart Affections	Much Enlarged Tonsils	Enlarged Tonsils	Had Operation for Adenoids and Tonsils	Nervous Mani- festations
Girls 30 	5	10	1	7	3	6
Boys 17 	1	9	0	4	3	3
Total 47 	6	19	1	11	6	9
Percentage 	12·8%	40·4%	2·1%	23·4%	12·8%	19·1%

V. Total Cases during 1931—33. Girls 183 or 63·7%. Boys 104 or 36·24%.

Total Cases 287	Severe Heart Affections	Mild Heart Affections	Much Enlarged Tonsils	Enlarged Tonsils	Had Operation for Adenoids and Tonsils	Nervous Mani- festations
Average Percentage	11·5%	21·3%	2·4%	21·3%	10·45%	19·9%

Onset.—FIRST CONDITION OF RHEUMATISM, 1ST ATTACK.

Age	1st Attack—Rheumatism						1st Attack—Chorea						Total 3 years
	Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
Under years	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	11
4	2	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
5	5	9	4	3	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	30
6	4	3	3	2	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	20
7	8	7	2	4	5	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	34
8	9	6	1	7	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	—	37
9	4	4	4	6	2	1	4	1	3	—	1	—	30
10	6	6	4	6	5	3	1	1	1	—	1	2	36
11	4	10	1	2	4	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	31
12	5	2	4	5	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	23
13	3	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Parents and relatives were closely questioned as to family history, housing conditions, cleanliness and employment. In 1933 about one fifth of the children had close relations (parents or brothers and sisters said to suffer from rheumatism, but no definite inference could be drawn. Very few children were neglected, dirty or ill-clad. Few houses were reported as damp.

This investigation shows the significance of studying early symptoms in this insidious disease with its tragic toll of heart disease. With a history of growing pains alone, abnormalities of the heart in sound, size or rhythm were found in more than half the cases. Chorea appears to be rather less

deadly but in some individual cases had very dire effect.

Severe heart infections imply definite valvular disease and restricted school activities. These are most frequent after rheumatic fever. Parents and teachers were advised of the defects, and if necessary preventive treatment was commenced.

The secret in treatment is rest, rest and again rest to preserve the heart during the active stages of the disease. Again I would urge all who have the welfare of children, and thus of the race, at heart to recognise the importance of the danger signs, to obtain early medical advice, treatment and care in this great campaign against heart disease. Parents need to be educated in the science of rest, prevention of catarrhs, e.g., of nose and throat. Infinite patience is needed but the reward is well worth the trouble. Some authorities provide beds for prolonged treatment where ample rest for many months is available.

From time to time the need is felt in Burnley for hospital beds for rheumatic school children. Parents often try very hard but their home circumstances make adequate treatment impossible. One hopes that the future will see this difficulty overcome in the desire of health for all.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are two Secondary Schools in the Borough, the Grammar School for Boys and the High School for Girls. Both are provided by the Authority. In the case of the Grammar School there is a small endowment. The average attendance in Secondary Schools during 1933 was Boys, 471 ; Girls, 407.

Todmorden Road Central School (provided) and the Senior Class of St. Mary's R.C. School take pupils up to 15 years of age. The parents of children in these schools must give an undertaking to leave their children in the schools for three years or until they reach 15 years of age, whichever is the later. For school medical inspection purposes, these schools are considered as elementary schools, and the statistics of medical and dental inspection and treatment are included in those for Elementary Schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS.

The following procedure was adopted during 1933.

FULL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

- (1) All the new admissions who had not been examined during the year at an elementary school.
- (2) All new admissions from other towns.
- (3) All pupils aged 15 years.
- (4) Any other older pupils who missed the 15 year old inspection in previous years.

GENERAL SURVEY.—All the remaining pupils in the school.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. NUMBERS INSPECTED.

Ages		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Boys	...	2	45	95	113	88	55	35	27	4	464
Girls	...	—	41	112	113	53	47	31	19	1	417
Totals	...	2	86	207	226	141	102	66	46	5	881

			Full Routine Inspection.		General Survey.		Special Inspections.
Boys	...	...	135	...	329	...	} 17
Girls	...	...	130	...	287	...	

Following-up.—Written notices are sent to parents through the Principal of the school when defects requiring treatment are found. The Principals of the Secondary Schools assist by following-up defects and reporting cases, when necessary, to the School Medical Officer. The school nurses visit the homes to interview parents in special cases.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Tables giving the numbers inspected, defects found and treatment given, as required by the Board of Education, are appended to this report.

Uncleanliness.—The standard of cleanliness in the Secondary Schools continues to be high. No instances of uncleanliness were noted.

Minor Ailments.—Of the 13 cases of skin disease discovered, 1 was found to be contagious (Ringworm of body). Only 5 pupils had external eye diseases.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—35 (or 4·0%) of the pupils had enlarged tonsils. 11 required treatment and the remainder were noted for observation. 8 pupils had unhealthy conditions of the nose and throat.

Dental Disease.—In the course of routine medical inspection, the Medical Officers found 305 children (34·6% of the whole) who required dental treatment. Routine inspection by the Authority's Dentist is not undertaken.

Visual Defects.—141 (16%) of the pupils had defective vision, including 1 of squint. In 111 the defect was so pronounced as to require treatment. 169 pupils were wearing suitable glasses.

Diseases of Circulation.—Of 15 cases of disordered function of the heart only 2 were organically diseased. 10 pupils were anæmic.

Respiratory Diseases.—Of 4 cases, none were found to be definitely tuberculous.

Crippling and Deformities.—Of 40 cases recorded, 2 were due to rickets. The remainder were mainly postural defects, such as spinal curvature and round shoulders, which could be remedied to a great extent by remedial exercises.

Height and Weight.—Records of the Height and Weight of the pupils were made, and the following shows the averages for each age group.

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the High School for Girls.

	1933		Average Height.			Average Weight.		
	Number		1933	1932		1933	1932	
	Inspected.		inches.	inches.		lbs.	lbs.	
Age 11 years	41	...	56·8	59·3	...	78·9	82·2	...
Age 12 years	112	...	59·1	59·1	...	88·9	90·7	...
Age 13 years	113	...	61·3	60·2	...	99·7	95·0	...
Age 14 years	53	...	61·6	62·5	...	103·8	108·4	...
Age 15 years	47	...	62·9	63·4	...	110·9	113·4	...
Age 16 years	31	...	63·5	63·1	...	114·6	125·3	...
Age 17 years	19	...	63·7	64·2	...	124·6	115·0	...
Age 18 years	1	...	62·0	65·0	...	100·0	122·5	...

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the Grammar School for Boys.

Age 10 years	2	...	53	—	...	67·5	—	...
Age 11 years	45	...	55·6	56·0	...	75·2	77·7	...
Age 12 years	95	...	57·2	57·5	...	81·8	83·2	...
Age 13 years	113	...	59·6	59·4	...	91·7	89·6	...
Age 14 years	88	...	61·7	62·8	...	102·4	101·5	...
Age 15 years	55	...	64·3	64·4	...	115·7	113·5	...
Age 16 years	35	...	66·9	66·1	...	122·5	121·6	...
Age 17 years	27	...	66·6	67·9	...	129·6	135·4	...
Age 18 years	4	...	68·0	67·4	...	133·8	140·5	...

Infectious Disease.—During the year no action was necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and contacts.

Medical Treatment.

All the treatment clinics (minor ailments, dental, orthopædic and ophthalmic) are at the disposal of Secondary School pupils, whether paying or free place pupils. The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment are the same as for children attending Elementary Schools.

171 or 19·4% of the pupils had defects (apart from uncleanliness and defective teeth) which required treatment. The majority of the defects were treated privately, the attendances at the clinic being mainly for treatment of vision and dental defects.

58 pupils received treatment through the Authority's scheme for defective vision, 59 for dental defects, and 13 for crippling. Four pupils made 54 attendances for the treatment of minor ailments. 17 attended the clinic for special examination.

The following are the Ophthalmic conditions for which Secondary School children were treated at the Eye Clinic:—

				New Cases.	Old Cases.
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	2	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	3	4
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	12	11
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	—	1
Myopia	...	...	...	11	5
Emmetropia	...	...	...	4	—
Strabismus plus Hypermetropic					
Astigmatism	...	...	...	1	1
Strabismus plus Myopic					
Astigmatism	...	...	...	—	1
Not yet Classified	...	...	...	2	—
				—	—
Total	...	...	...	35	23
				—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Examination of Prospective Teachers.—The names of 3 Secondary School pupils, who were recommended for appointment as Student Teachers, were referred to the School Medical Officer to ascertain if they were physically fit.

Municipal College and School of Art, and Evening Continuation Classes.—No medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending these classes is undertaken by the Education Authority.

Licensing of Children for Entertainments.—2 children were granted medical certificates permitting them to take part in an entertainment at a local theatre. No licenses were refused. There were no applications for variation of or addition to licenses.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—No requests for medical certificates, under the Bye-laws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Young Persons, were received by the School Medical Officer. I would again stress the desirability of the School Medical Officers having the onus of deciding whether children are fit for employment in street trading.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information:—

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers (Sections 5 and 7 of the Bye-laws).

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed.
Sale or Delivery of Newspapers	171
Sale or Delivery of Milk	68
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels ...	24
In connection with any Shop or Office ...	None.
In a Coalyard	None.
In Industrial Work at Home	5 (Firewood).
In Agricultural Work	None.
In place of Public Entertainment	None.

Licenses granted, for street trading, to young persons between the ages of 14 and 16—Boys, 4; Girls, none. Licenses refused, none. Licenses suspended or revoked, none.

Deaths of School Children.—There were 35 deaths of children between 5 and 15 years as follows:—

Diphtheria	9
Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Heart Disease	3
Laryngitis	1
Meningitis	1
Appendicitis	4
Accidental Death	4
Other Causes	5

Health Education.—About 1,200 copies of “Better Health” were distributed to the schools each month and used by the teachers in giving health talks to the scholars. Health talks to the scholars were not given by the Authority’s medical or nursing staff. A demonstrator with the travelling exhibition of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom again visited the schools.

Charges of Treatment.—The scale of necessity applicable in recovering the cost of supplying spectacles, medical and dental treatment, orthopædic treatment, operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids, provision of meals and the provision of clogs through the clog-fund were given in my report for 1931 (pages 78-81).

During 1933, the amount collected in payment of dental treatment was £21 3s. 0d. and £0 8s. 7d. for treatment of minor ailments.

COST OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

For the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.							£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3018	0	0
Payment to Hospitals, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	2	6
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	16	5
Drugs, Materials, and Apparatus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	2	6
Upkeep of Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	6	10
Rent, Rates, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	0	0
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	19	5
Conveyance of Children ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	12	2
Travelling Expenses, Taxi Hire, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	9
To Lancashire County Council for Treatment of Children at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	2	11
							4976	8	6
RECEIPTS.									
From Parents towards Cost of Treatment at Biddulph Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	2	5
From Parents for Treatment at School Clinic, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	10
Sale of Nit Combs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	6
From Rent of Room at School Clinic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
							149	12	9
Net Expenditure							4826	15	9

The rateable value of the Borough in 1932-33 was £559,457 (the product of a rate of 1d. in the £ being £2,095). The net cost of medical inspection and treatment in both elementary and secondary schools for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1933, was £4,826 15s. 9d., compared with £4,584 4s. 3d. in the year 1932. The Government grant was half the net expenditure, hence the net cost to the rates was £2,413 7s. 11d.

The cost of the School Medical Service for 1933 per child on the school rolls was 7/6.27 gross and 3/6.77 net, and the cost as a decimal part of a penny rate was 2.36 gross and 1.14 net.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.**Elementary Schools.**Table I.—**Return of Medical Inspections.**

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	1,227
Second Age Group	1,298
Third Age Group	1,635
Total	<hr/> 4,160 <hr/>

Number of other Routine Inspections	58
--	----

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	3,272
Number of Re-Inspections	6,210
Total	<hr/> 9,482 <hr/>

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1933.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTION	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	56	5	3	—
Skin—Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	49	—
Body	3	—	44	—
Scabies	1	—	22	—
Impetigo	13	—	204	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	194	10	140	1
Eye: Blepharitis	21	2	45	—
Conjunctivitis	12	1	29	—
Keratitis	—	—	5	—
Corneal Opacities	3	—	1	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	241	249	366	7
Squint	53	32	22	—
Other Conditions	18	5	48	1
Ear: Defective Hearing	9	34	18	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	25	20	216	5
Nose and Throat: Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	115	428	82	98
Adenoids only	15	20	10	—
Chronic Tonsillitis & Aden'ds. ...	13	10	14	1
Other Conditions	87	81	94	8
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	23	74	60	28
Defective Speech	22	16	12	6
Heart and Circulation:				
Heart Disease: Organic	22	10	17	1
Functional	—	102	2	2
Anaemia	21	32	55	1
Lungs: Bronchitis	8	6	34	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	104	92	71	2
Tuberculosis:				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	1	—	1	—
Bones and Joints	6	—	—	—
Skin	1	1	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System: Epilepsy	—	5	5	—
Chorea	—	—	10	—
Other Conditions	6	61	16	4
Deformities: Rickets	22	5	3	1
Spinal Curvature	9	5	7	1
Other Forms	115	55	37	—
Other Defects and Diseases	169	201	1222	25
Totals	1408	1562	2964	192

(B)—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
PRESCRIBED GROUPS:			
Entrants	1227	381	31.1%
Second Age Group	1298	333	25.7%
Third Age Group	1635	408	25%
Total (Prescribed Groups)	4160	1122	27%
Other Routine Inspections	58	20	34.5%

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Feeble-minded and Cripple.			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	3	2	5
Deaf and Cripple.			
Attending Certified School for Deaf Children ...	—	1	1
Heart Disease and Cripple.			
Attending Public Elementary School ...	—	1	1
Total ...	3	4	7

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind		At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
B.	G.				
2	2	—	1	—	5

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind		At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
B.	G.					
4	13	—	—	—	—	17

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.		At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6		—	—	—	6

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—continued.

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	—	—	—	—	1

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
64	—	—	—	64

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	1	2	4	7

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—continued.

II.—Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
4	43	4	3	54

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
110	116	31	—	257

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	28	3	—	36

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
4	57	—	—	61

**Number of Children Notified during the Year 1933, by Local Education
Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.**

Diagnosis.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
(a) Idiots	—	2
(b) Imbeciles	—	1
(c) Others	—	—
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:		
(a) Moral Defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	—	—
Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "Special Circumstances" cases	—	—
Children who in addition to being mentally defective were Blind or Deaf	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	3

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE GROUP VI).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp. (Show separately in brackets the number which were treated by X-rays.	15 (9)	9	24 (9)
Ringworm—Body... ..	35	4	39
Scabies	6	7	13
Impetigo	190	26	216
Other Skin Diseases	78	119	197
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	118	68	186
Minor Ear Defects	186	30	216
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	729	161	890
Total	1357	424	1781

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.				No. of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total	Prescribed		Obtained	
					Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.
Refractive Defects (including those for squint should be recorded separately in the School Medical Report).	*1019	17	18	1054	(a)693	18	429	242
Defects or Disease of the Eye (including those recorded in Group I).	—	—	—	—				
Total	*1019	17	18	1054				

559, who previously wore glasses and were retested.

319, who previously wore glasses and were given fresh prescriptions to have glasses changed.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.												
Received Operative Treatment.											Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital			By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
3	46	3	3	2	148	—	3	5	194	3	135	340

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and

TABLE IV.—continued.
GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.				Otherwise.		T nu tre
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated...	22	—	*440	—	—	—	

* In addition breathing exercises were given to 139 children after operations for tonsils and adenoids.

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 5	...	—	Total	...	6,656	
		„ 6	...	574				
		„ 7	...	742				
		„ 8	...	780				
		„ 9	...	828				
		„ 10	...	871				
		„ 11	...	1,277				
		„ 12	...	1,164				
		„ 13	...	389				
		„ 14	...	31				
„ 15	...	—						
Specials	1,687	
Grand Total						8,343

(b) Found to require treatment ... 6,910

(c) Actually treated ... 4,279

(2) Half-days devoted to	...	...	{ Inspection 69	Total ...	459
			{ Treatment 390		
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	6,194
(4) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 2,919	Total ...	2,938
			{ Temporary Teeth 19		
(5) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 624	Total ...	3,750
			{ Temporary Teeth 3,126		
(6) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	1
(7) Other Operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 585	Total ...	695
			{ Temporary Teeth 110		

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses	33,753								
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—									
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

Secondary Schools.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							—
				Total	...	...	—
							—
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	881
							—

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	17
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	3
				—
	Total	...	...	20
				—

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1933.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
Skin—Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	11	—	—	—
Eye: Blepharitis	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	2	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	107	30	3	—
Squint	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	—	—
Ear: Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	—	2	—
Nose and Throat: Chronic Tonsilitis only	11	24	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsilitis & Aden'ds.	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	3	5	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	6	—	—
Defective Speech	2	1	—	—
Heart and Circulation:				
Heart Disease: Organic	2	—	—	—
Functional	1	10	2	—
Anaemia	4	6	—	—
Lungs: Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	3	—	—
Tuberculosis:				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System: Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	—	—
Deformities: Rickets	2	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	2	1	—	—
Other Forms	26	7	2	—
Other Defects and Diseases	10	5	2	—
Totals	187	100	14	—

(B)—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
PRESCRIBED GROUPS:			
Entrants	—	—	—
Second Age Group	—	—	—
Third Age Group	—	—	—
Total (Prescribed Groups)	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	881	171	19·4%

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE GROUP VI).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN:			
Ringworm—Scalp. (Show separately in brackets the number which were treated by X-Rays.)	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	1
Other skin disease	—	—	—
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	2	—	2
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1	—	1
Total	4	—	4

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I.)

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.				No. of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total	Prescribed		Obtained	
					Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.
Errors of Refraction (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report).	*58	—	2	60	(a)42	2	5	3
Other Defects or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	* 58	—	2	60.	—	—	—	—

* Includes 23, who previously wore glasses and were retested.

(a) Includes 16, who previously wore glasses and were given fresh prescriptions to have glasses changed.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

Table IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
—	—	13	—	—	—	13

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 5	...	—	}	Total	...
		" 6	...	—			
		" 7	...	—			
		" 8	...	—			
		" 9	...	—			
		" 10	...	—			
		" 11	...	—			
		" 12	...	—			
		" 13	...	—			
		" 14	...	—			
Specials	59
Grand Total							59

(b) Found to require treatment 59

(c) Actually treated 59

(2) Half-days devoted to { Inspection — } Total ... —
 { Treatment — }

(Included in Elementary Return).

(3) Attendance made by children for treatment 101

(4) Fillings { Permanent teeth 80 } Total ... 80
 { Temporary teeth — }

(5) Extractions { Permanent teeth 8 } Total ... 16
 { Temporary teeth 8 }

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions —

(7) Other Operations { Permanent teeth 13 } Total ... 13
 { Temporary teeth — }

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses
 (2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses
 (3) Number of individual children found unclean
 (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.
 (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—
 (a) Under the Education Act, 1921
 (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws

APPENDIX II.

Table showing the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection during 1933.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Second- ary Pupils	Total
	En- trants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1227	1298	1635	58	167	881	5266
Malnutrition ...	27	21	8	5	—	—	61
Uncleanliness: Head ...	74	120	91	2	2	—	289
Body ...	7	16	20	2	3	—	48
Clothing ...	2	3	5	—	3	—	13
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	22	26	25	2	3	—	78
SKIN—							
Ringworm Head ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Body ...	2	—	1	—	1	1	5
Scabies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo ...	4	3	6	—	7	—	20
Other Skin Diseases ...	79	62	62	1	23	11	238
EYE:							
Blepharitis ...	11	11	1	—	—	—	23
Conjunctivitis ...	4	7	2	—	2	1	16
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Corneal Ulcers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Defective Vision ...	11	220	251	8	22	137	649
Squint ...	36	35	13	1	3	1	89
Other Conditions ...	11	3	8	—	2	2	26
EAR:							
Defective Hearing ...	11	14	17	1	—	—	43
Otitis Media ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	21	11	12	1	12	1	58
NOSE AND THROAT:							
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	246	142	147	8	10	35	588
Adenoids ...	28	4	3	—	—	—	35
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	14	7	1	1	1	—	24
Other Conditions ...	84	45	38	1	14	8	190
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	51	28	17	1	2	6	105
Defective Speech ...	19	7	12	—	9	3	50
Defective Teeth ...	839	930	796	29	1	305	2900
HEART AND CIRCULATION—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	6	7	18	1	—	2	34
Functional ...	37	30	35	—	—	11	113
Anemia ...	17	10	25	1	2	10	65
LUNGS—							
Bronchitis ...	12	2	—	—	—	—	14
Others (Non-Tub.) ...	119	48	27	2	5	4	205
TUBERCULOSIS—							
Pulmonary: Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hip ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bones and Joints ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Skin ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Epilepsy: Minor ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	5
Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nervous Conditions ...	32	20	13	2	5	1	73
Mentally Deficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES—							
Rickets ...	17	7	3	—	—	2	29
Spinal Curvature ...	1	2	9	2	—	3	17
Other Forms ...	15	54	96	5	1	33	204
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	148	97	118	7	29	15	414
TOTALS ...	2017	1995	1886	83	163	592	6736
No. of individual children having defects ...	1065	1137	1189	45	146	455	4037

APPENDIX III.

Table showing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	90	120	112	5	20	347
Back Lane	6	11	17	1	1	36
Burnley Wood	66	70	156	6	9	307
Coal Clough	59	104	141	1	6	311
Fulledge	90	35	—	—	2	127
Habergham	16	12	12	—	2	42
Healey Wood	34	27	4	—	3	68
Hargher Clough	50	48	13	2	13	126
Heasandford	109	95	123	4	8	339
Lane Head.....	13	23	43	9	2	90
Lionel Street	59	67	100	—	7	233
Pickup Croft	29	8	—	—	5	42
Red Lion Street	17	22	61	1	23	124
Rosegrove	58	68	92	—	2	220
Rose Hill	39	17	—	—	—	56
St. Andrew's	34	25	37	3	—	99
St. Augustine's	9	12	8	—	3	32
St. John's (Ivy St.)	27	41	39	2	3	112
St. Mary's	78	68	121	3	11	281
St. Mary Magdalene's ...	31	40	68	—	10	149
St. Peter's	52	38	49	2	6	147
St. Stephen's	51	44	64	3	2	164
St. Thomas's	29	28	—	2	—	59
Stoneyholme	79	88	78	4	2	251
Todmorden Road	—	54	161	5	6	226
Holy Trinity	36	45	58	3	5	147
Sandygate	—	25	45	2	—	72
Whittlefield	51	41	—	—	10	102
Wood Top	15	22	33	—	6	76
TOTALS	1227	1298	1635	58	167	4385

